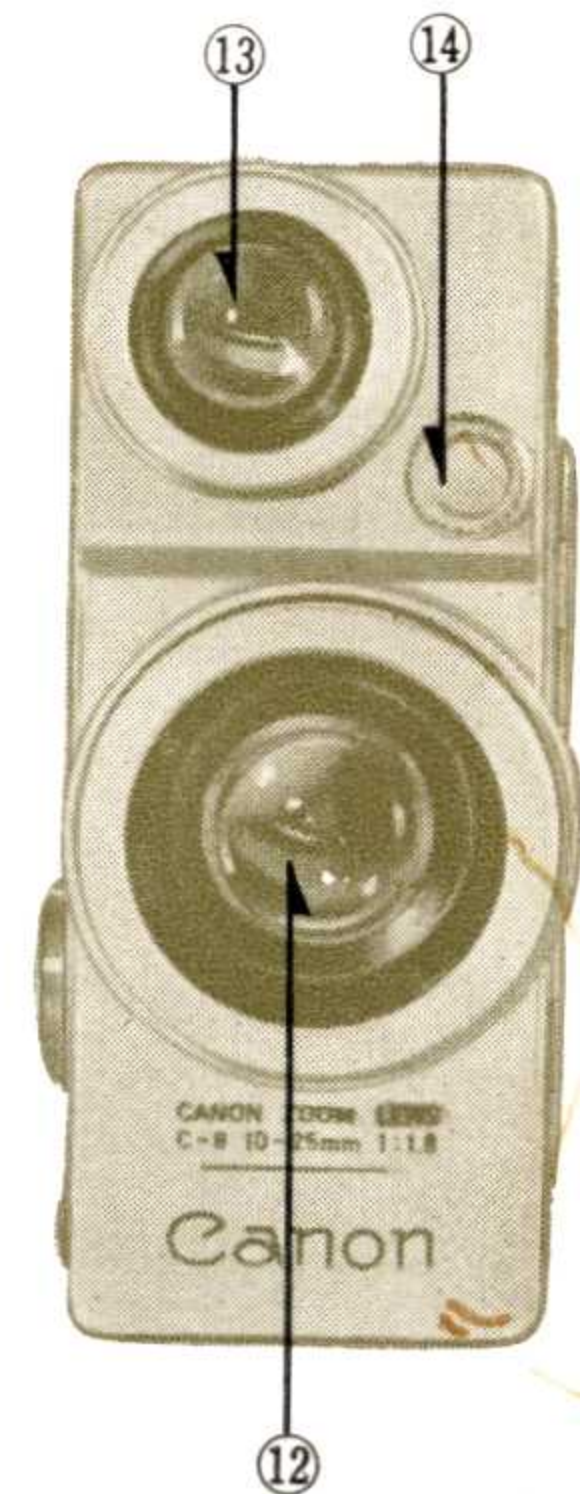
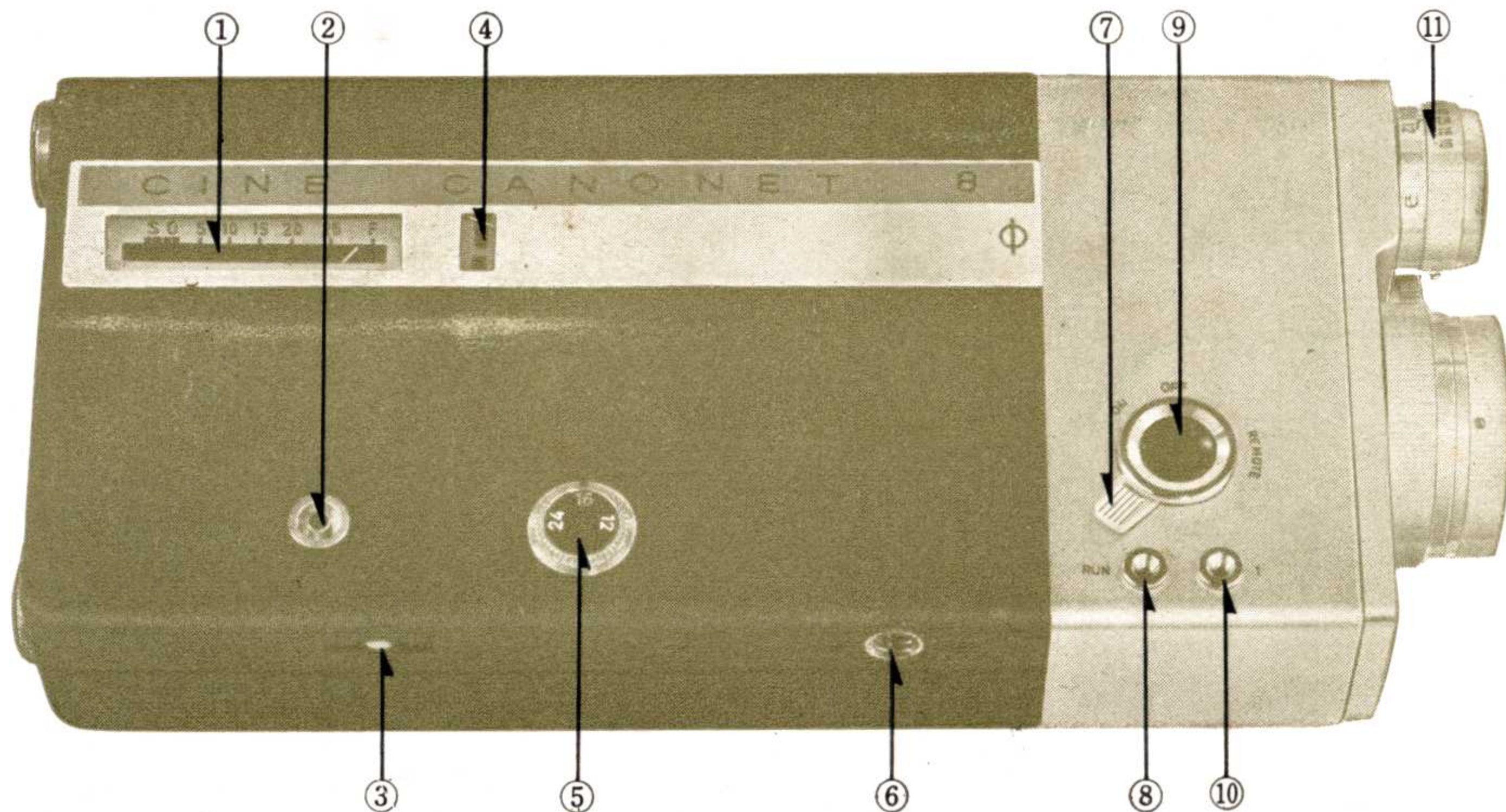


1. Film Counter
2. Remote Switch Socket
3. Battery Checker Button
4. Battery Checker
5. Filming Speed Dial
6. Tripod Socket
7. Safety Lock & Circuit Change Lever

8. Cable Release Socket for Continuous Shots
9. Shutter Release Button
10. Cable Release Socket for Single Frame Shots
11. Film Speed Setting Dial
12. Zoom Lens
13. Exposure Meter Window
14. Automatic-Manual Switch Knob



- 15. Focusing Ring
- 16. Zooming Ring
- 17. Side Cover Cushion
- 18. Battery Chamber Cover

- 19. Side Cover
- 20. Side Cover Opening/Closing Knob
- 21. Battery Chamber Opening/Closing Knob
- 22. Viewfinder



Thank you very much for selecting the Canon Cine Canonet 8. It gives us a great satisfaction of being able to serve you. It gives us a great satisfaction also to learn that your confidence in Canon products made you purchase this piece of precision product.

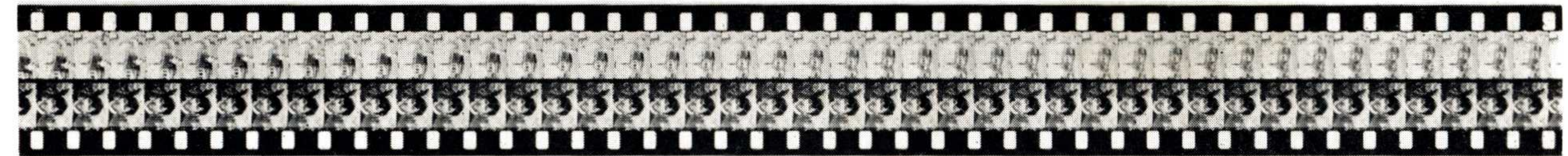
Canon Camera Co. is known throughout the world for its superior technique in making precision optical products and has been constantly making progress to bring you better products for the last quarter of a century.

We provide consumers with a wide range of products to meet and match the need of photographers in this modern era.

Like other Canon products, the new Cine Canonet 8 is a product of unique optical theory and engineering developed by Canon through years of research and experience in designing quality cameras and lenses. It is being manufactured under one of the world's most rigid production method. You can be sure of Canon Cine Canonet 8 in performance and quality to enhance your photo taking pleasure.

We are certain that this camera will be of value to you in making the 8 mm movie more enjoyable.

Yours sincerely,



ABOUT THE 8 mm CINE FILM

The film used in an 8 mm cine camera is 16 mm (0.63 inch) in width and 7.5 m (25 ft.) in length. Half of this width is exposed on the first run-through. The film spool is then reversed and the remaining half can be exposed.

The exposed film is sent to the processor where it is developed and sliced. It will be returned to you on a new reel ready for projection.

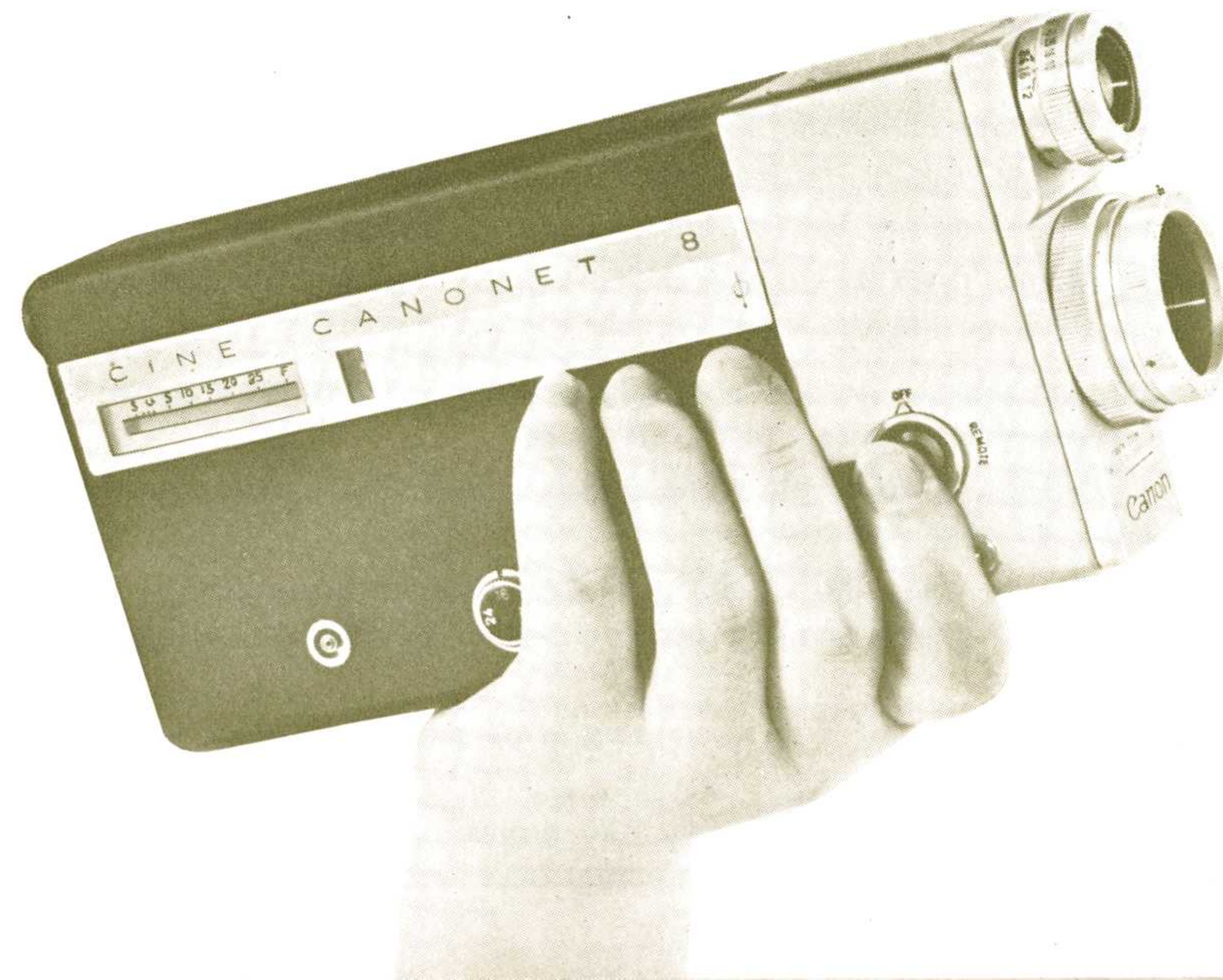
One reel of this 8 mm processed film, 15 m (50 ft.), has a screening time of 4 minutes, while, in the same amount of time, a 16 mm film would use up some 30 meters of film.

Therefore, not only is the 8 mm movie enjoyable, but also economical for home entertainment.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF CINE CANONET 8...

1. **UNIQUE DESIGN FOR MAKING THE CAMERA SMALLER**
Easy-to-operate, Cine Canonet 8 is compact in design that slips into your coat-pocket or purse. Lightweight and thin, Cine Canonet 8 is perhaps the smallest in dimension among cine cameras which incorporates zoom lens. Though small it may be, Cine Canonet 8 incorporates all the features that make this camera comparable to regular sized high-quality cine cameras with zoom lens.
2. **SMALL ZOOM LENS WITH BIG FEATURE**
Canon Zoom Lens C-8 10 mm-25 mm F1.8 has been designed exclusively for the Cine Canonet 8. A half mirror lens and newest optical glass are incorporated in this lens structure. It assures you of high resolution power, ideal color balance and no deviation throughout whole zooming range.
3. **ELECTRIC EYE, CdS METER**
You are assured of an appropriate exposure automatically at all times with the super-sensitive CdS meter. The automatic EE mechanism works for all filming speeds and apertures in combination with films ranging from ASA index 10 to 320. In the viewfinder frame, the aperture reading is indicated for your reference. The CdS meter is operated by one 1.3 volt mercury battery.
4. **POWER SWITCH**
Electric Eye and micro-motor circuit power switch are incorporated.
5. **AUTOMATIC FILM TRANSPORT BY MICRO-MOTOR**
Operated on three small penlight batteries, the micro-motor transports the film automatically to shoot continuously the full length of the film (7.5 mtrs. or 25 feet). Three batteries are good for 8 to 12 rolls of films.

6. **FILMING SPEEDS**
Three filming speeds... 12, 16 and 24 frames per second. Single-frame shooting is also possible.
7. **MANUALLY OPERATED APERTURE**
By the Automatic-Manual Switch Knob you can choose lens aperture.
8. **THRU-THE-LENS VIEWING SYSTEM**
Thru-the-lens viewfinder system will allow you to see the area which is actually filmed. The viewing is not affected in any way by the lens aperture. The diopter of the eyepiece is adjustable.
9. **FILM COUNTER INDICATOR**
As a fresh film is being loaded, the Film Counter indicates "S" (start). Its mechanism measures the amount of film left on the film supply spool.
10. **EASY AND SIMPLE FILM LOADING**
The film can be passed through the film gate quite surely, rapidly and easily. You won't have to open the film pressure plate to insert film in its place.
11. **TWO CABLE RELEASE SOCKETS**
Two sockets for Cable Release are available... one for single-frame exposure and the other for continuous filming.
12. **FOOLPROOFS**
An indicator built-in to warn you when the subject is in the out-of-working-range of CdS exposure meter, and eyesight adjustment ring incorporated within the camera where it is free from accidental mishandling.
13. **WIDE RANGE OF ACCESSORIES**
A remote control switch, many types of filters, close-up lens, and many other auxiliary accessories.
14. **SMALL DIMENSIONS**
32.5×86.5×198.5 mm in dimensions and weight only 720 grams.



ELECTRIC EYE PHOTOGRAPHY AND ITS BASIC FUNCTION AND OPERATION

CdS exposure meter of the Cine Canonet 8 is coupled to the automatic aperture of the lens. It maintains the aperture at an appropriate rate at all times reacting to the lighting conditions. Thus, you are required only to press the Shutter Release Button in order to have an appropriate exposure. The aperture can be set manually also. The following will show you how to handle the Cine Canonet 8.

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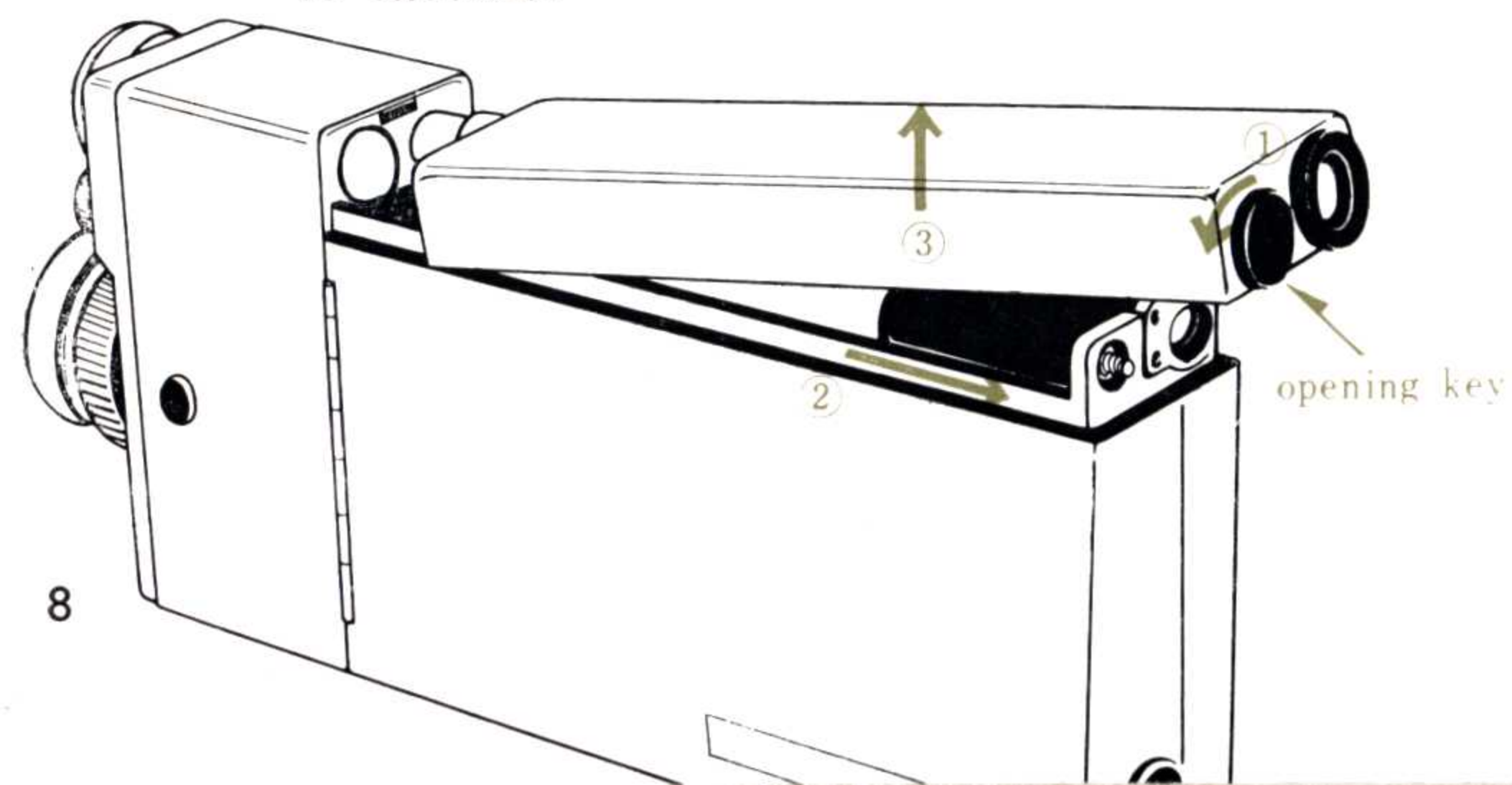
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PREPARATION :

HOW TO LOAD BATTERIES AND TO ADJUST EYESIGHT...

For the power source of the micro-motor filming mechanism driven by 3 penlight batteries,

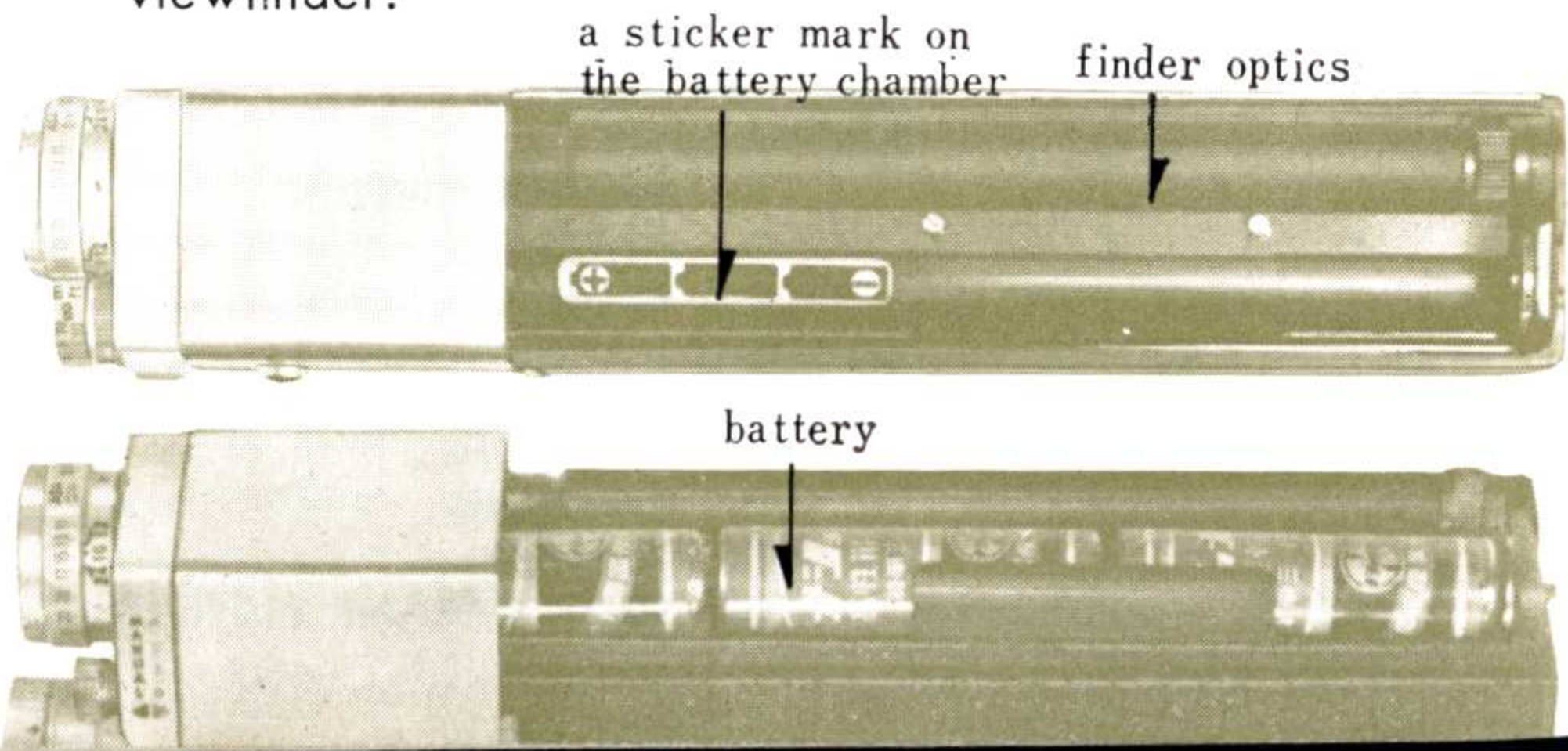
- Rotate the Battery Chamber Knob counter-clockwise to open.
- While sliding the Cover toward the back, lift it up to uncover.



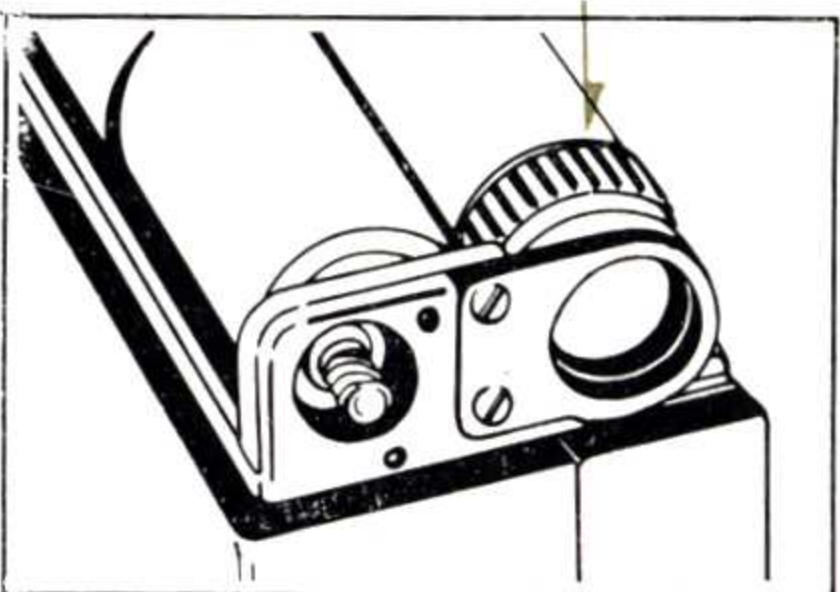
- Insert batteries with their (+) ends up front.

How to adjust the viewfinder to individual eyesight.

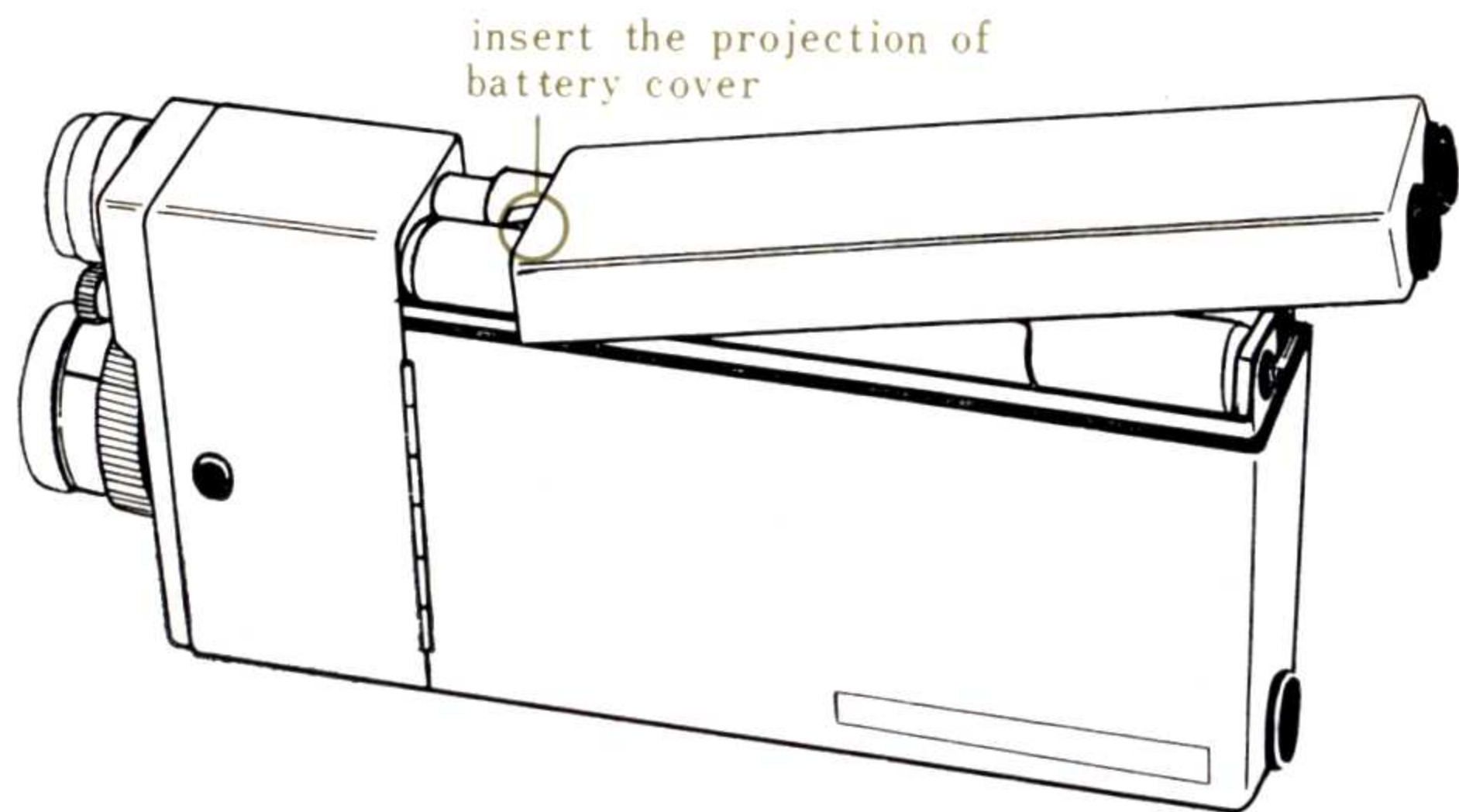
Adjustment can be easily done in the following manner. By setting the focusing ring at the infinitive point and viewing the far away subject, then turn the eyesight adjusting ring to either direction until you see the aperture readings and needle most clearly in the viewfinder.



adjustment ring for individual eyesight



- The Battery Chamber Cover should be placed and locked tight by turning the knob to close. Slide in the cover from the back.



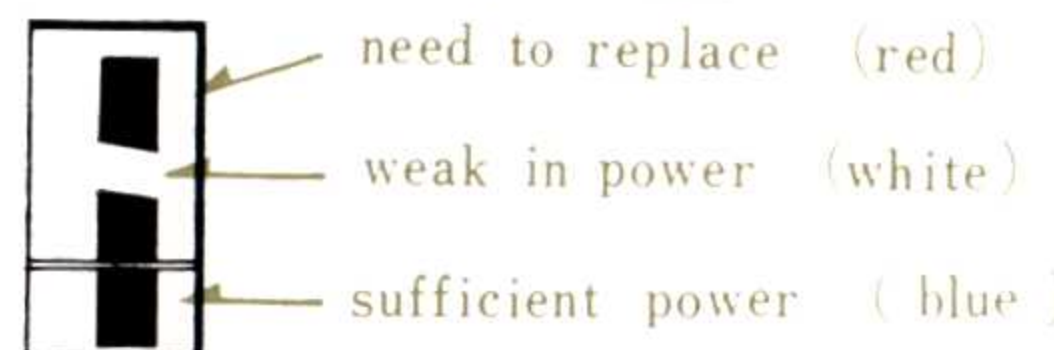
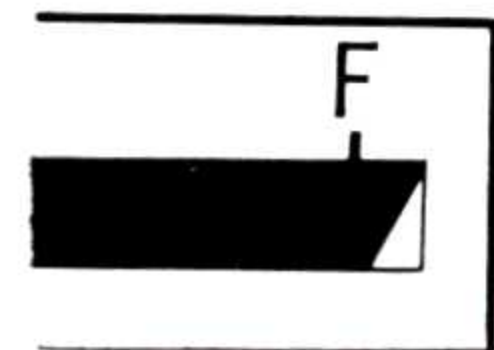
CHECKING THE BATTERIES...

When the batteries are placed in their places, the capacity of the batteries must be checked to see if they are powerful enough to run the motor.

HOW TO CHECK BATTERY CAPACITY...

- Press the Battery Checker Button on the bottom of the camera with a small coin.
- Watch the Battery Checker Indicator Window. If the needle points at blue, the batteries have sufficient power source. When pointed at red, they must be replaced with fresh ones.

If it points at white area in the center, they can be used in case you do not require the high filming speed of 24 f.p.s. which needs more powerful source.



ELECTRIC EYE PHOTOGRAPHY

Please be familiar with the functional parts of camera thoroughly before loading the film. Film shooting is done in the following steps...

GETTING READY...

1 DECIDE AND SET FILMING SPEED

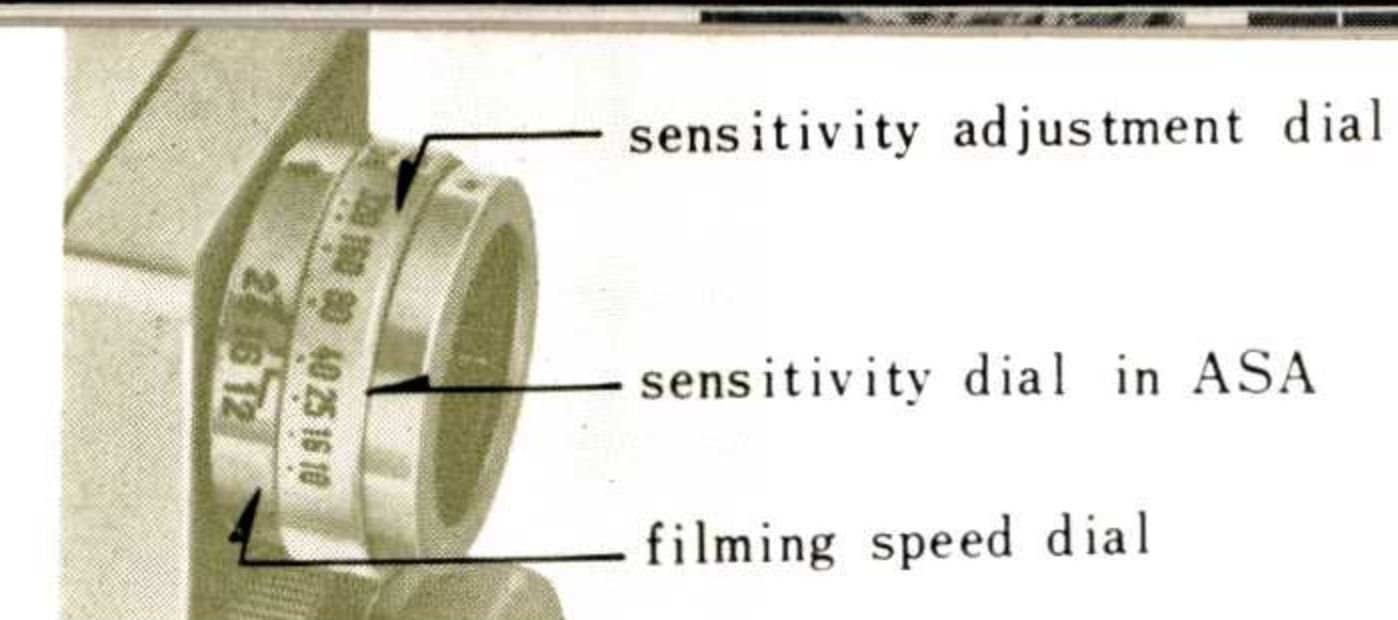
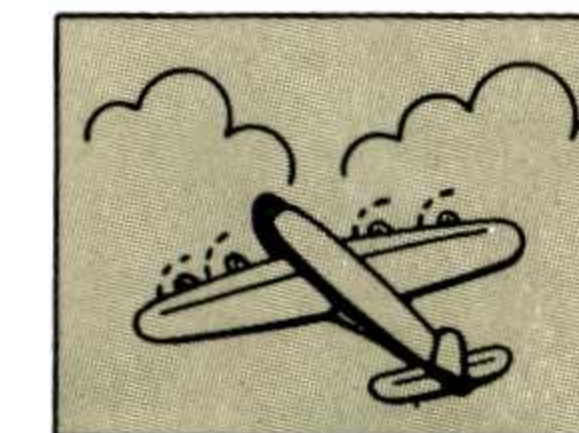
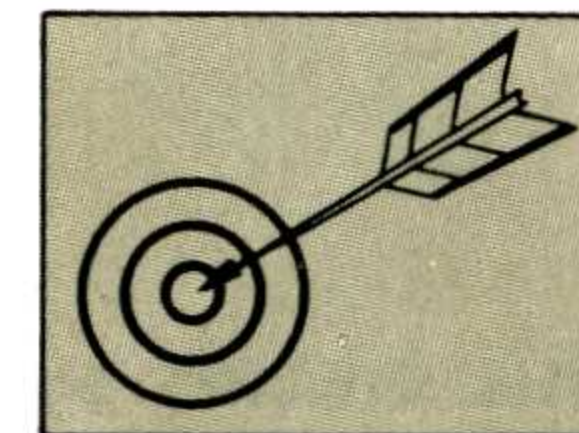
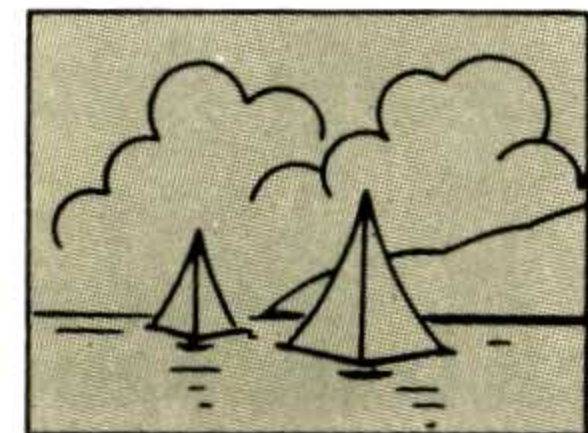
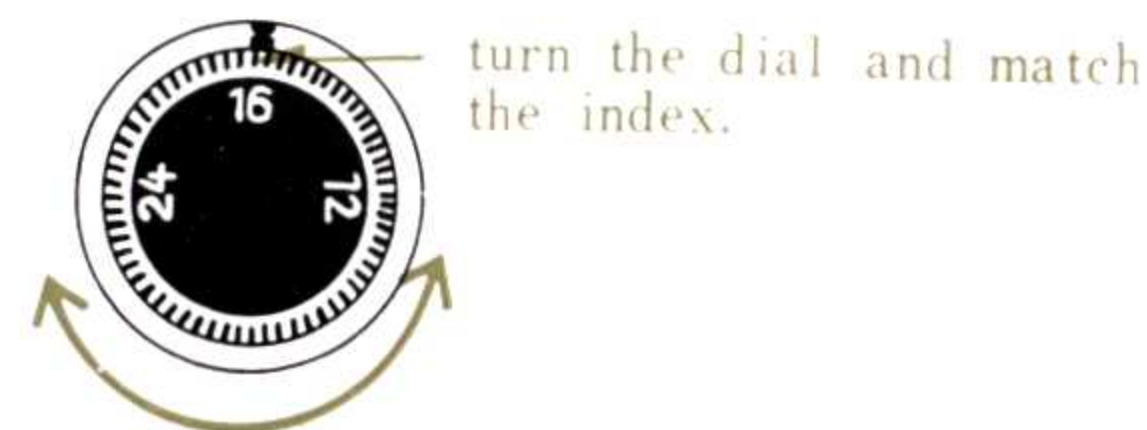
The standard filming speed of an 8 mm cine camera is 16 f.p.s.

The number of the filming speeds represents the number of frames taken per second and the exposure time of each speed is as follows.

frames/second	12	16	24	1
exposure time (second)	1/28	1/37	1/56	1/28

Needless to say, however, by regulating the filming speeds you can make a slow-moving subject faster in action and similarly fast-moving subject to slow down for easier viewing in the projection of film.

As mentioned before, 24 f.p.s. consume a great volume of power source. So when this speed is employed, be sure to check and see if the Battery Checker Indicator points at blue mark.



2 SETTING EXPOSURE INDEX OF FILM ON SENSITIVITY CONTROL DIAL

Turn the Sensitivity Control Dial to match a filming speed to the Exposure Index reading calibrated on the dial.

For example, if the film being loaded is of ASA 40 or DIN 17, turn to match 16 to ASA 40.

When you want to change the filming speed, always re-adjust the dial for accurate performance of the exposure meter.

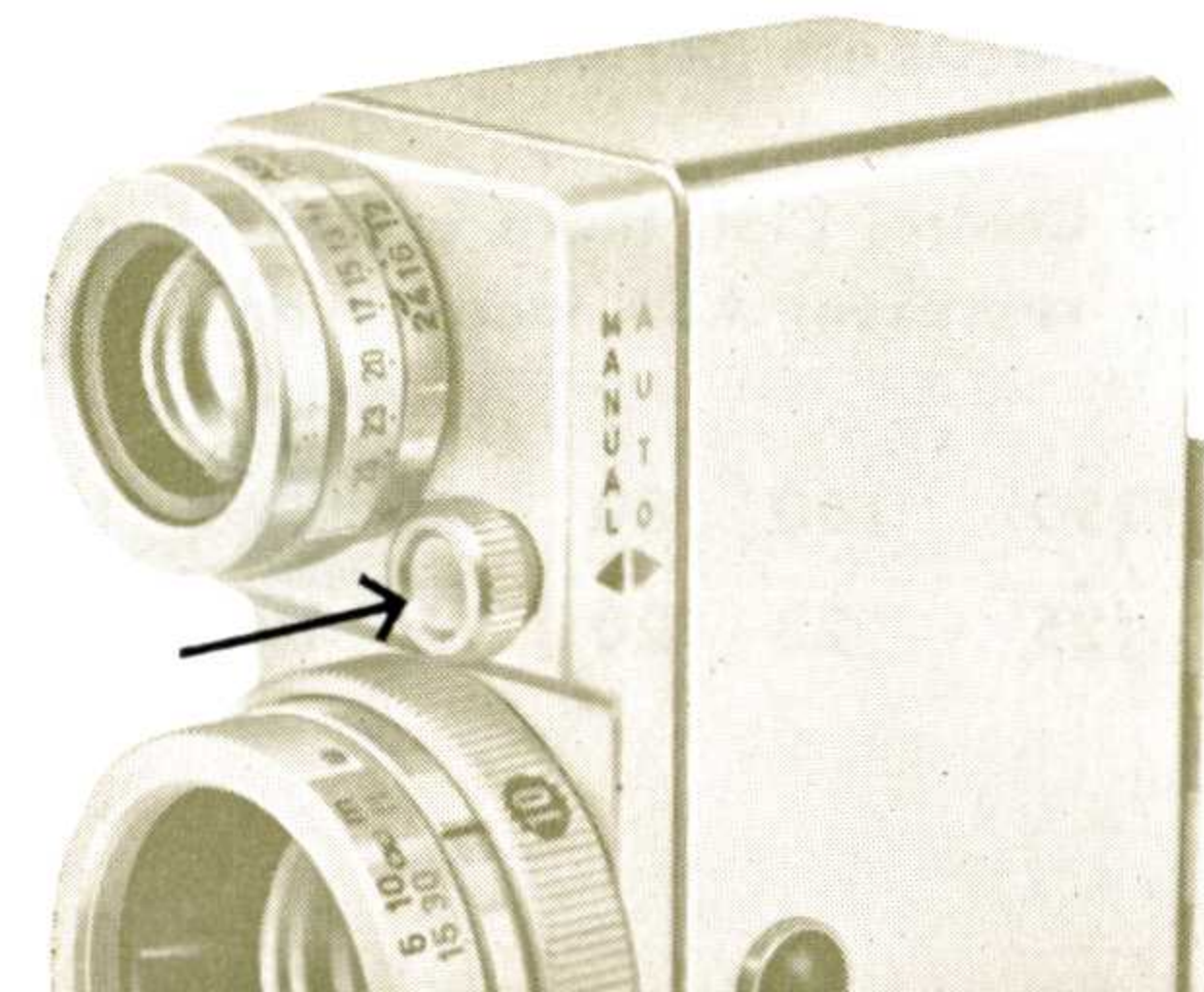
On the Sensitivity Control Dial, there are readings in black and green. They represent ASA indexes and DIN indexes respectively.

ASA	320	(250)	160	80	40	25	16	10
DIN	26	(25)	23	20	17	15	13	11

3

PUSH THE AUTOMATIC-MANUAL SWITCH KNOB

Push in for electric eye exposure. Pull out for manual aperture setting.

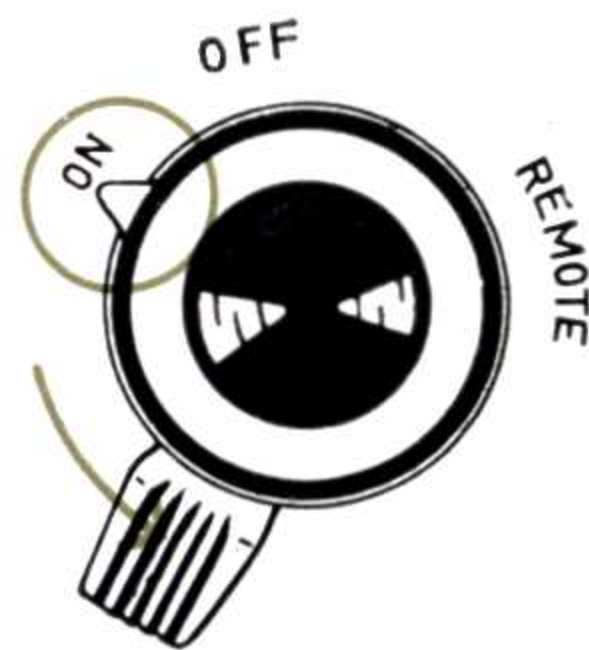


4

TURN THE CIRCUIT SWITCH LEVER AROUND THE SHUTTER BUTTON TO "ON"

This is the master switch which also turns on and off the mercury battery switch. When at "OFF", the CdS exposure meter will not work nor the film being transported automatically. Turn this lever to "ON" always when shooting movie.

"REMOTE" stands for Remote Switch.



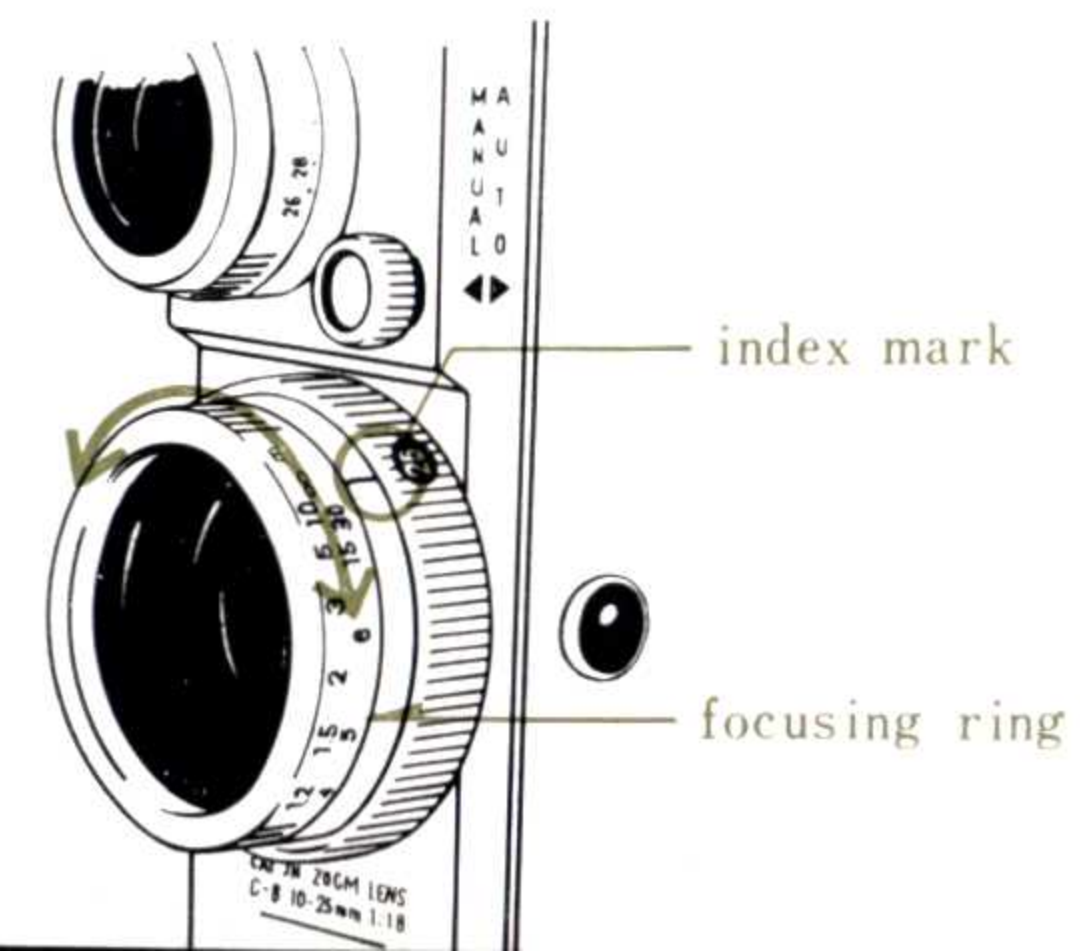
SHOOTING

1

BRING THE SUBJECT INTO FOCUS

The Cine Canonet 8 has no coupled rangefinder. By guessing the distance between your subject and camera, turn the focusing ring to match the reading on the lens distance scale to the index.

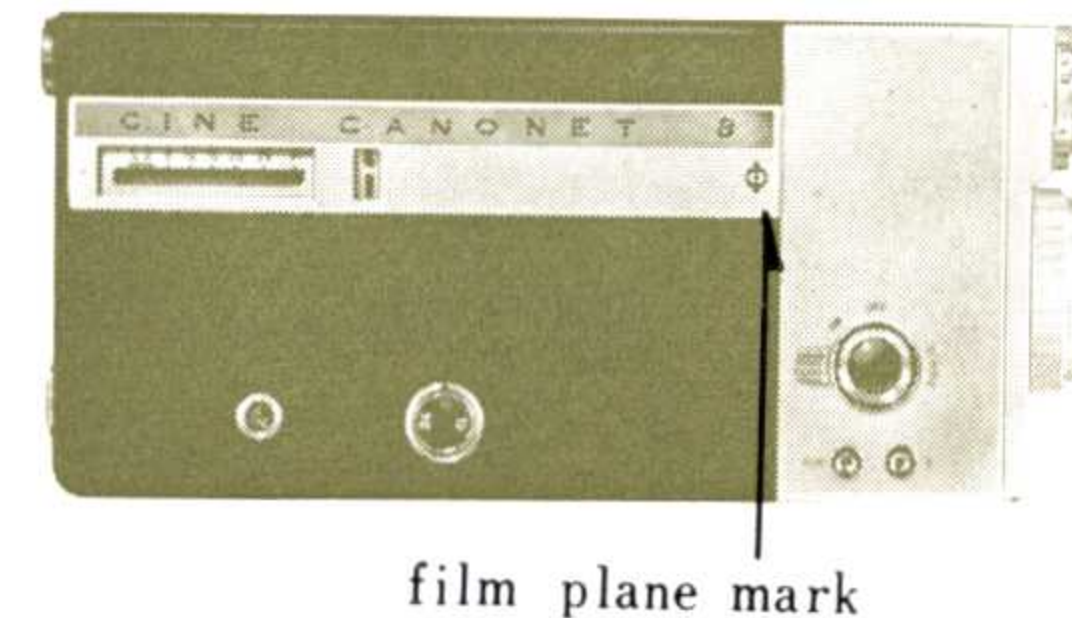
When exact distance is needed, measure the distance from the film plane mark to the subject. And, set the distance accordingly.



2

HOW TO HOLD CAMERA

When your camera is ready for shooting, holding the camera properly and firmly is quite important. Unless you hold it steadily, the film will be extremely difficult for you to view and enjoy when projected. An extra care must be taken when zooming and shooting close-ups. It is advisable to use a tripod to position the camera firmly.



1. With the thumb of right hand, press the Shutter Button.

2. With the left thumb and forefinger zooming can be made while your middle finger press the Shutter Button.

3. With the forefinger of left hand, release the Shutter Button.



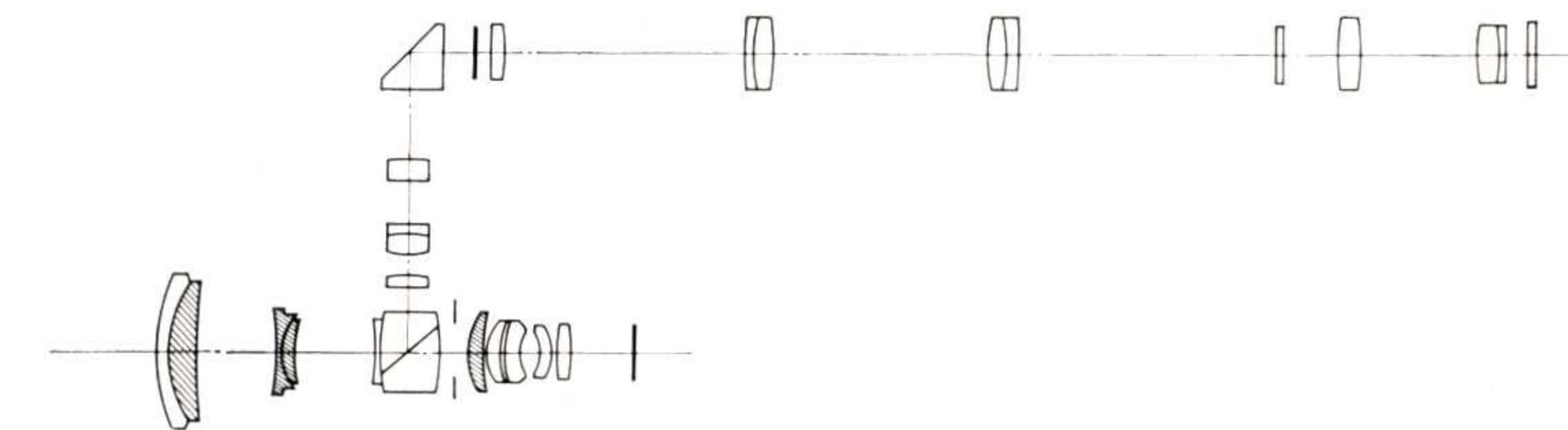
3 VIEWING THROUGH THE VIEWFINDER...

a) Decide how to frame the subject (composition).

What you see through the single-lens reflex system of this viewfinder is what you actually get on your film. You are free from parallax error.

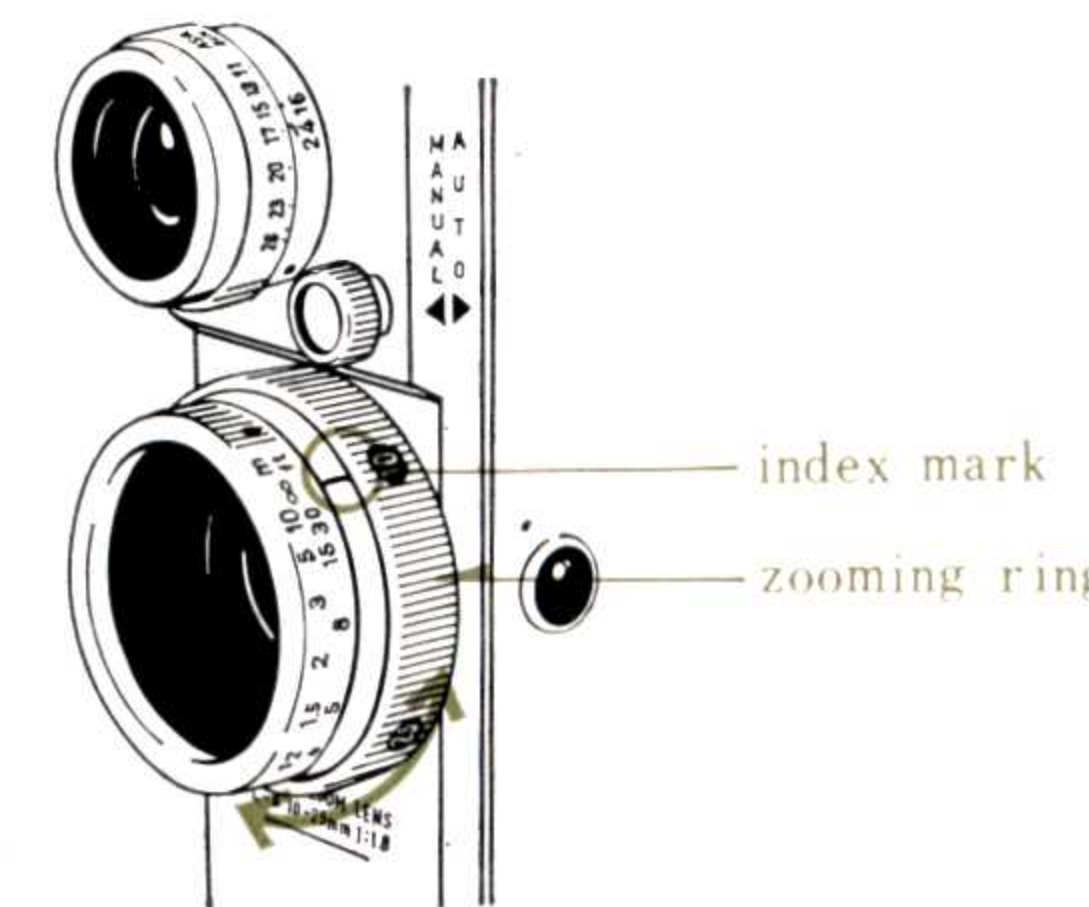
The magnification rate of the viewfinder is 13-fold with a special highly-magnified eyepiece built-in.

The magnification rate in combination with the lens becomes as follows: at 10 mm 0.64X, at 25 mm 1.62X.



b) Zooming the Lens.

When you turn the Zooming Ring, the area covered in the viewfinder window varies. You can zoom from wide-angle (10 mm) to close-up (25 mm) continuously. The subject becomes extremely large at 25 mm. Zooming Ring is rotated to give you the composition you desire.

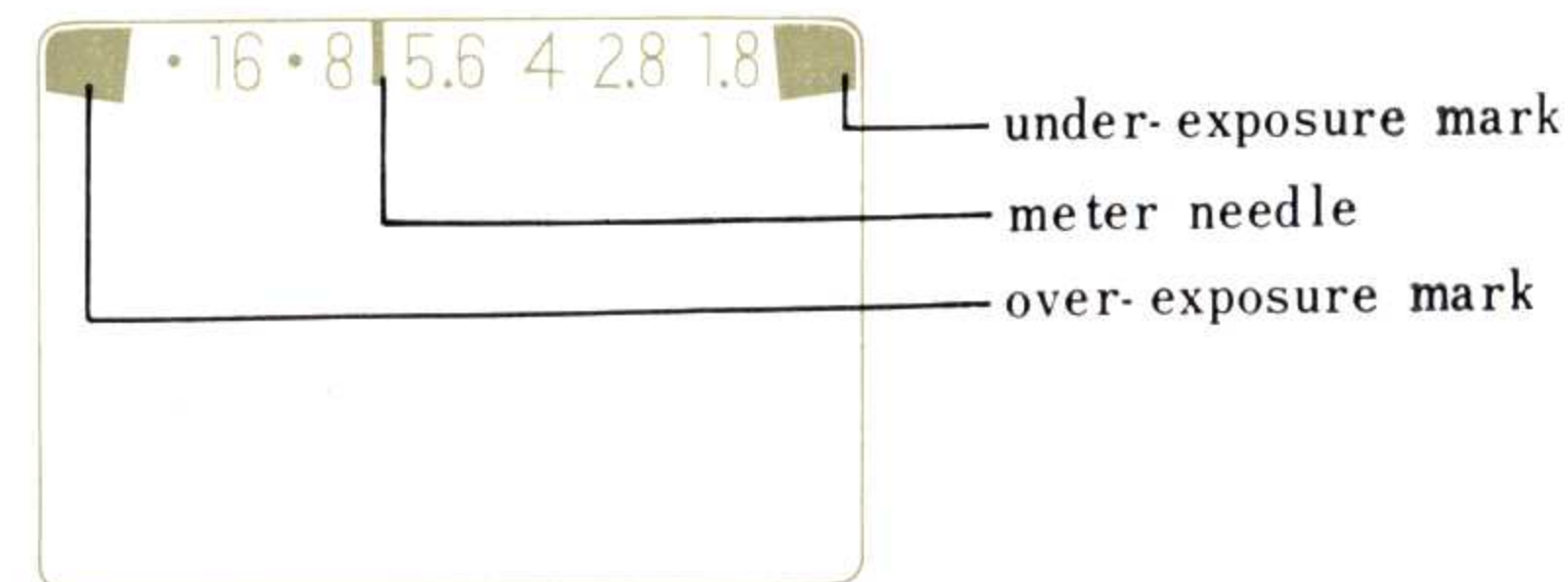


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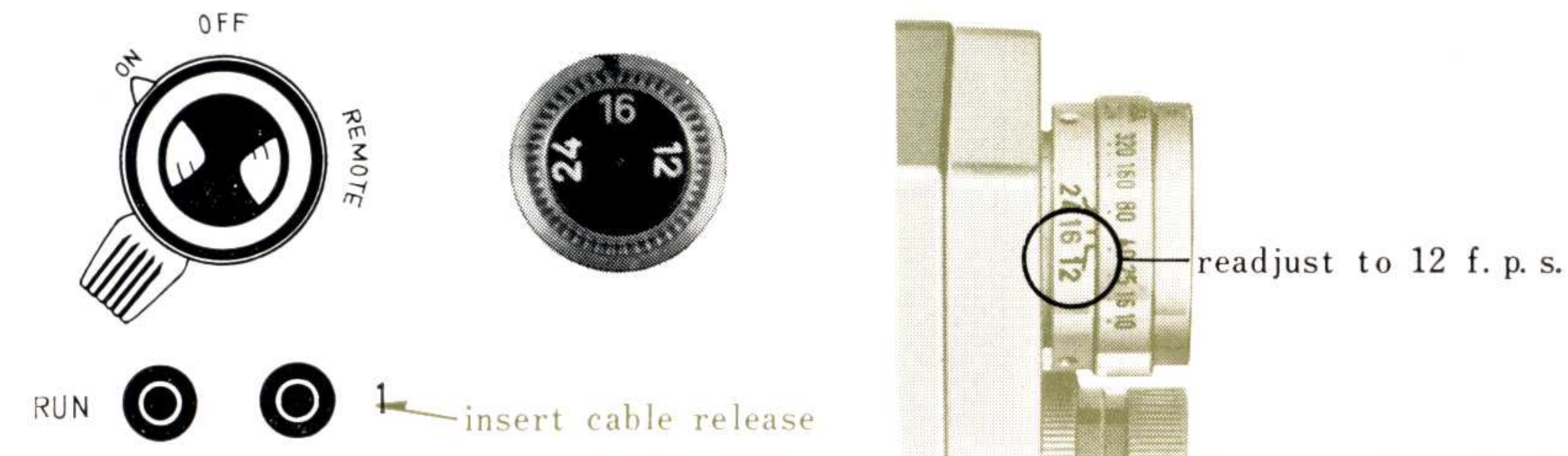
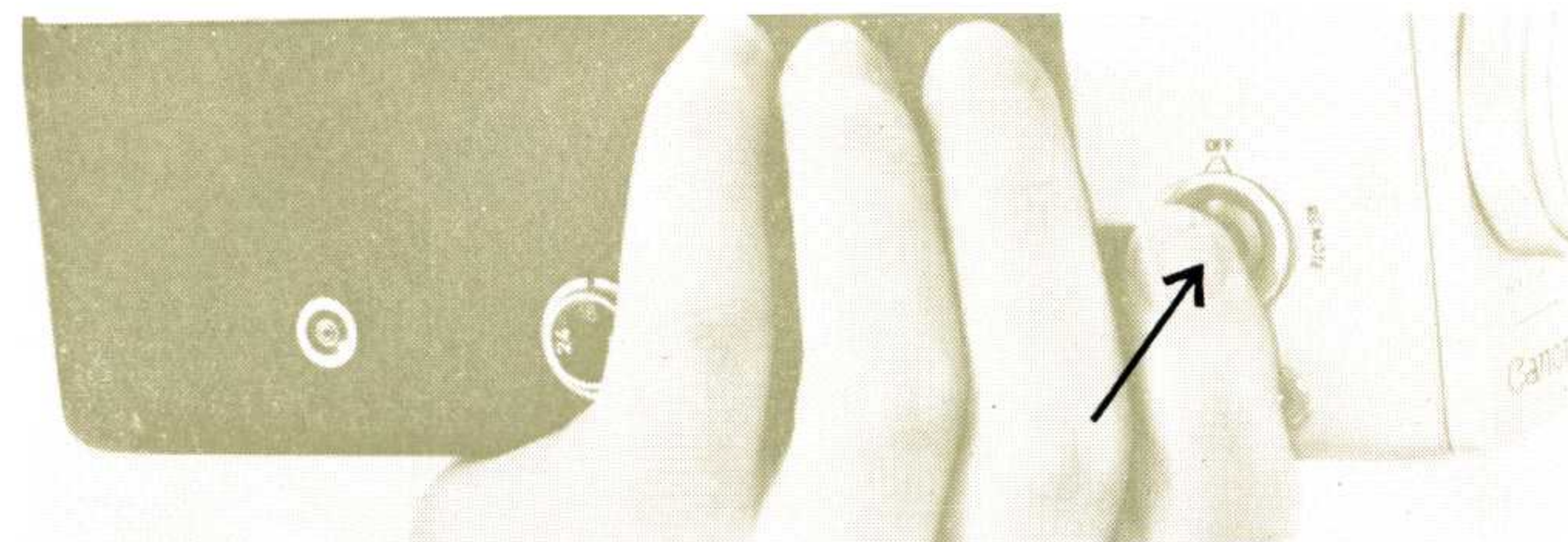


4 PRESSING THE SHUTTER BUTTON...

- c) See the Meter Needle.
Before pressing the Shutter Button, look at the meter needle in the viewfinder window. If the needle is pointing at any of the aperture readings, an appropriate exposure can be obtained when the shutter button is pressed.
If the needle is in the red mark area, it means that a sufficient exposure cannot be made.
When the needle is in the "Over" mark, a neutral density filter must be attached to front of the lens to reduce the volume of light to the point where EE system works.



- Press the Shutter Button all the way.
Safety Lock to prevent misshooting...
When not shooting movie, the Circuit Change Lever must be at "OFF".
- * When you do not press the Shutter Button deep enough to release, the film will not be transported even you hear the sound of the motor. So be sure to press the Shutter Button properly and firmly.



SINGLE FRAME EXPOSURE CAN BE MADE AS FOLLOWS:

Set the Filming Speed Dial at 16 after the Circuit Change Lever is turned to "ON". Rotate the Sensitivity Control Ring to match the exposure index of the film to 12. Insert the Release in the Single Frame Release Socket and push the release.

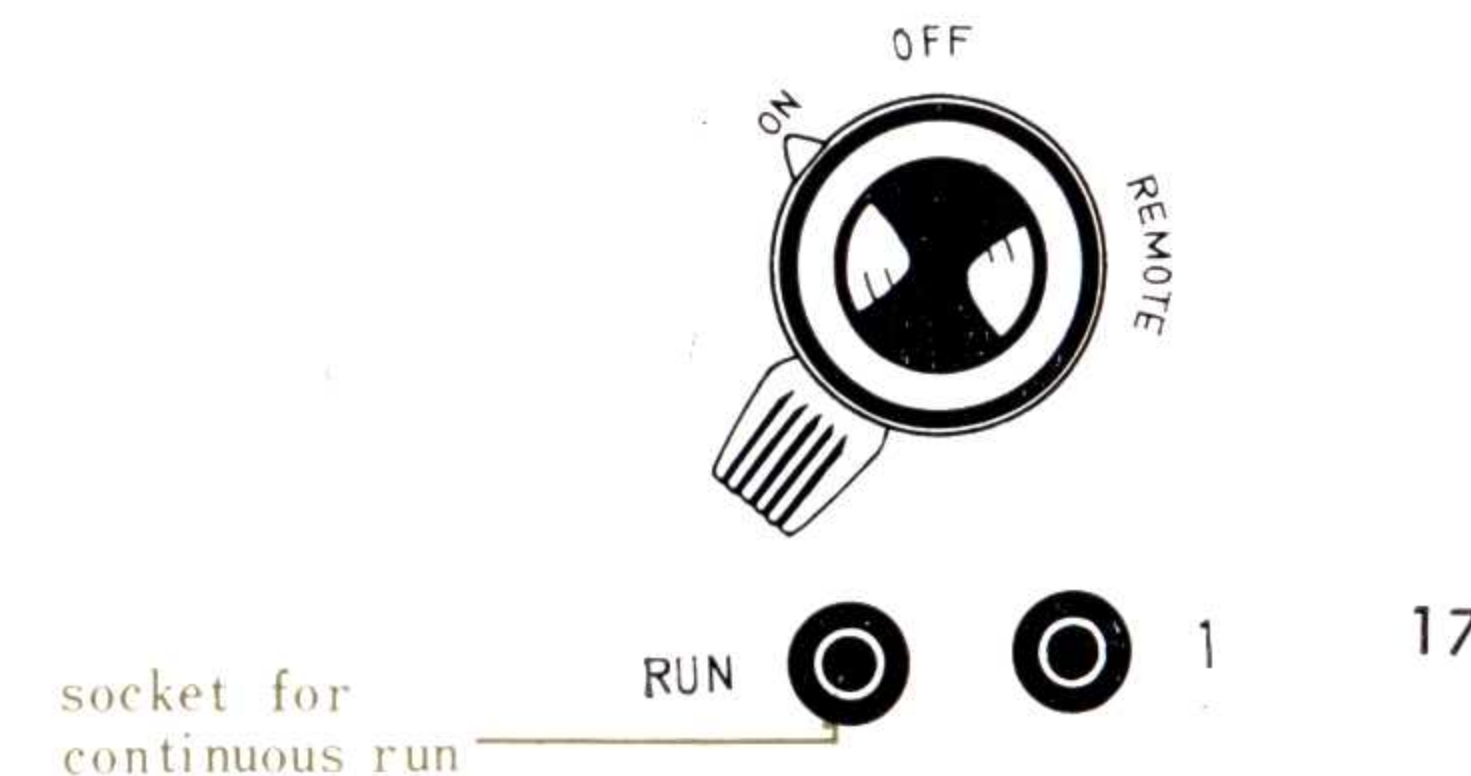
The above will give you a single frame exposure.

At this time, the camera must be steadily positioned on a tripod. Remote control of the single frame shooting is not possible.

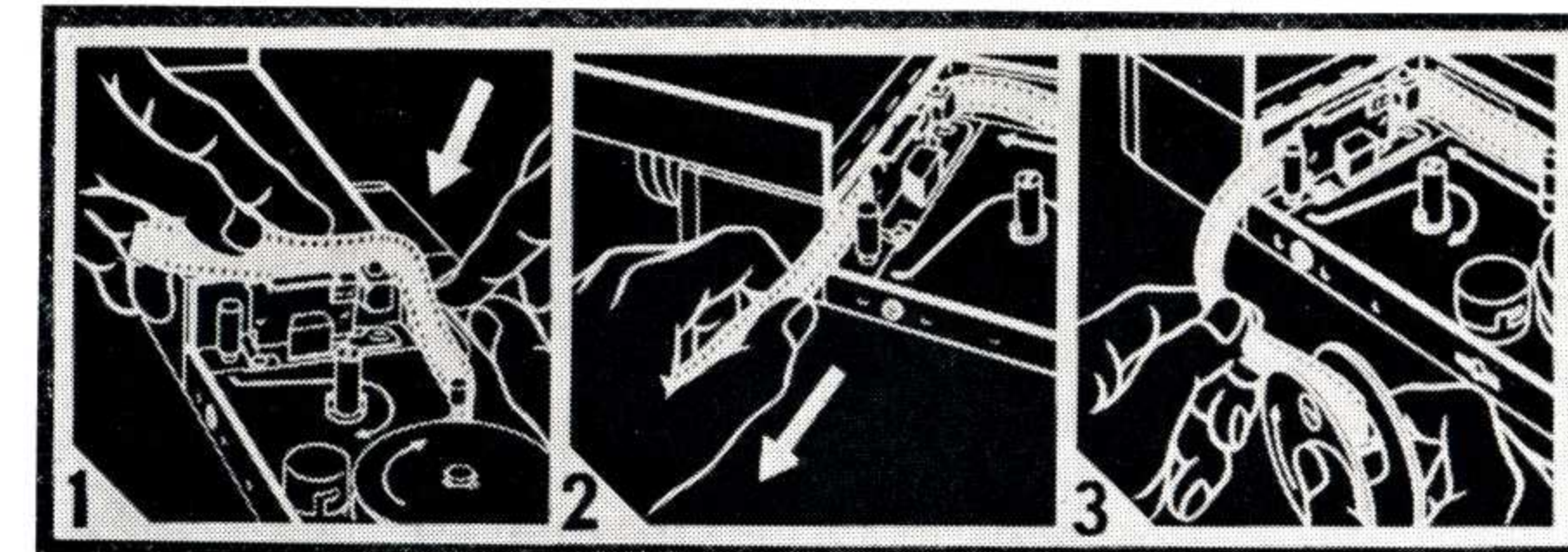
A single frame exposure is employed when recording the growth of a plant, animated film, and other tricky effects. When a single frame exposure is in the making, do not keep the Release pressed.

RELEASE SOCKET FOR CONTINUOUS SHOOTING...

When the Release is attached to the socket on the left, continuous filming can be made with all filming speeds. Be sure to turn the Circuit Change Lever to "ON", and to place the camera on a tripod when using a Release. Use a Release with running lock.

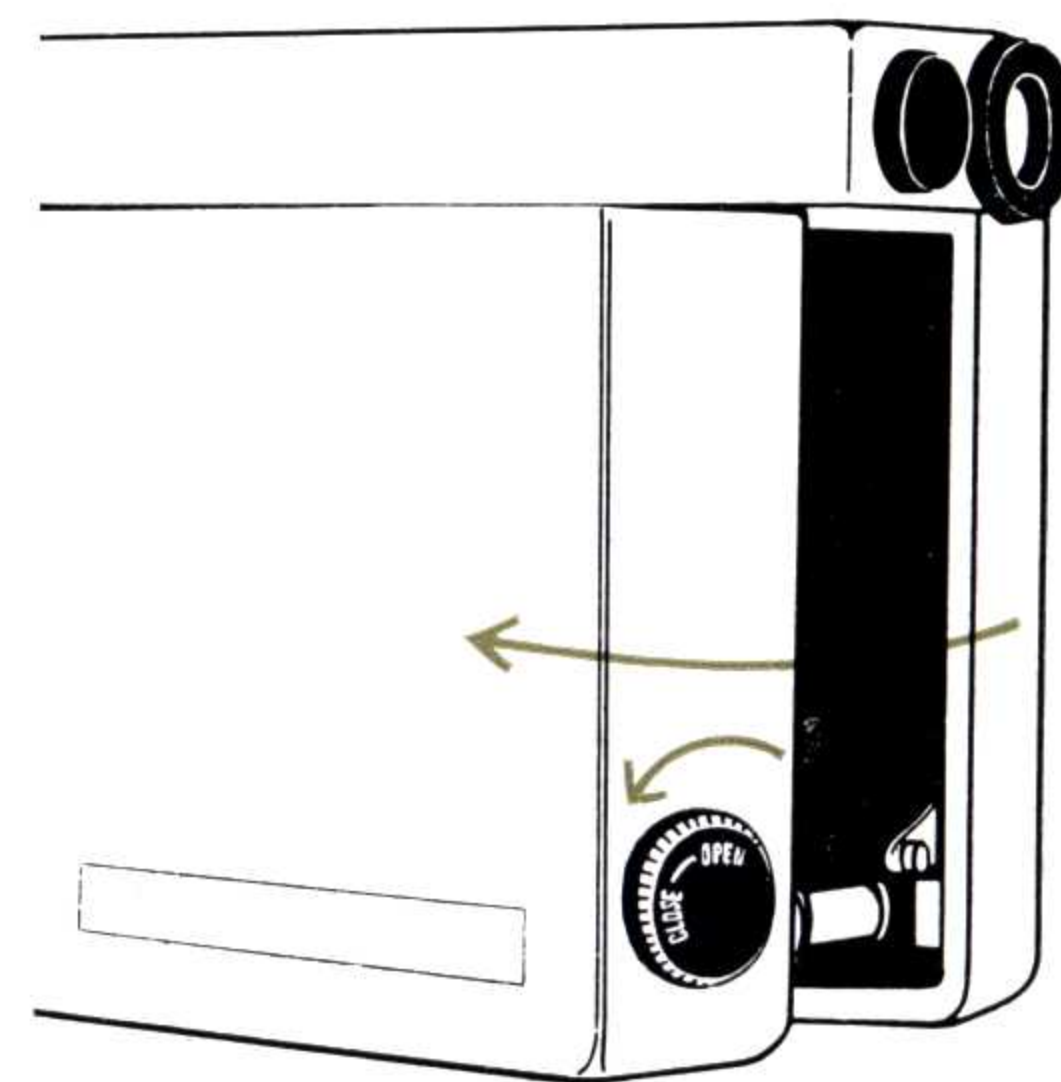


LOADING FILM, REVERSING SPOOLS, UNLOADING FILM

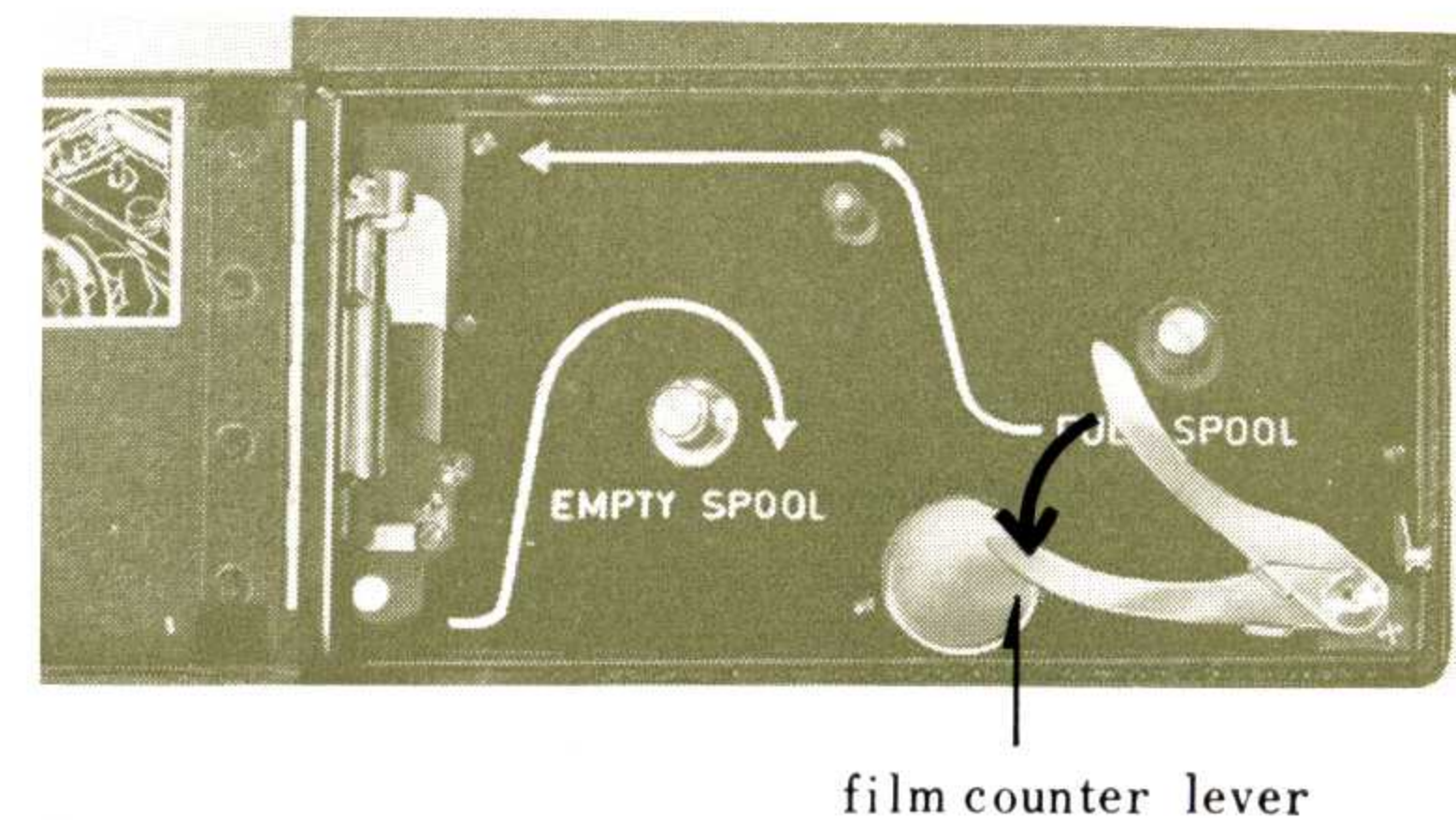


1 LOADING FILM

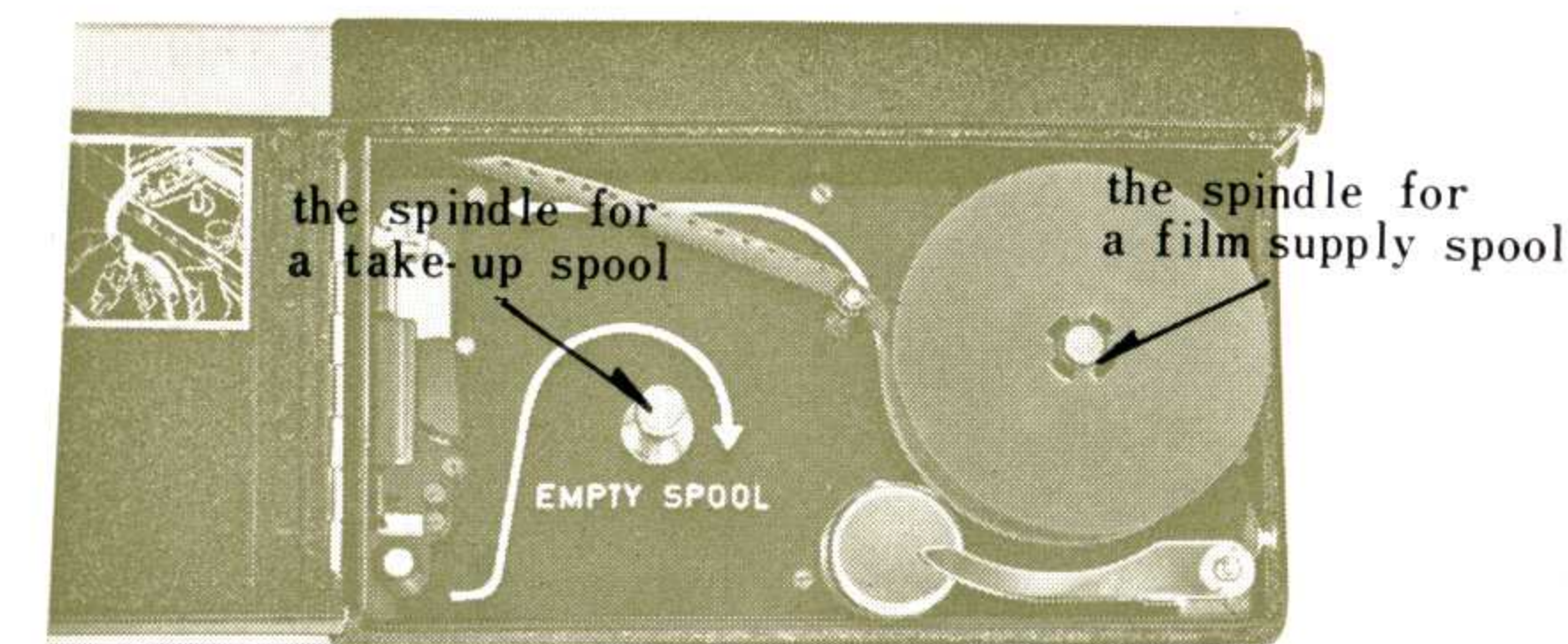
- a) Turn the Side Cover Knob counter-clockwise and match a white dot to "Open" to open side cover.



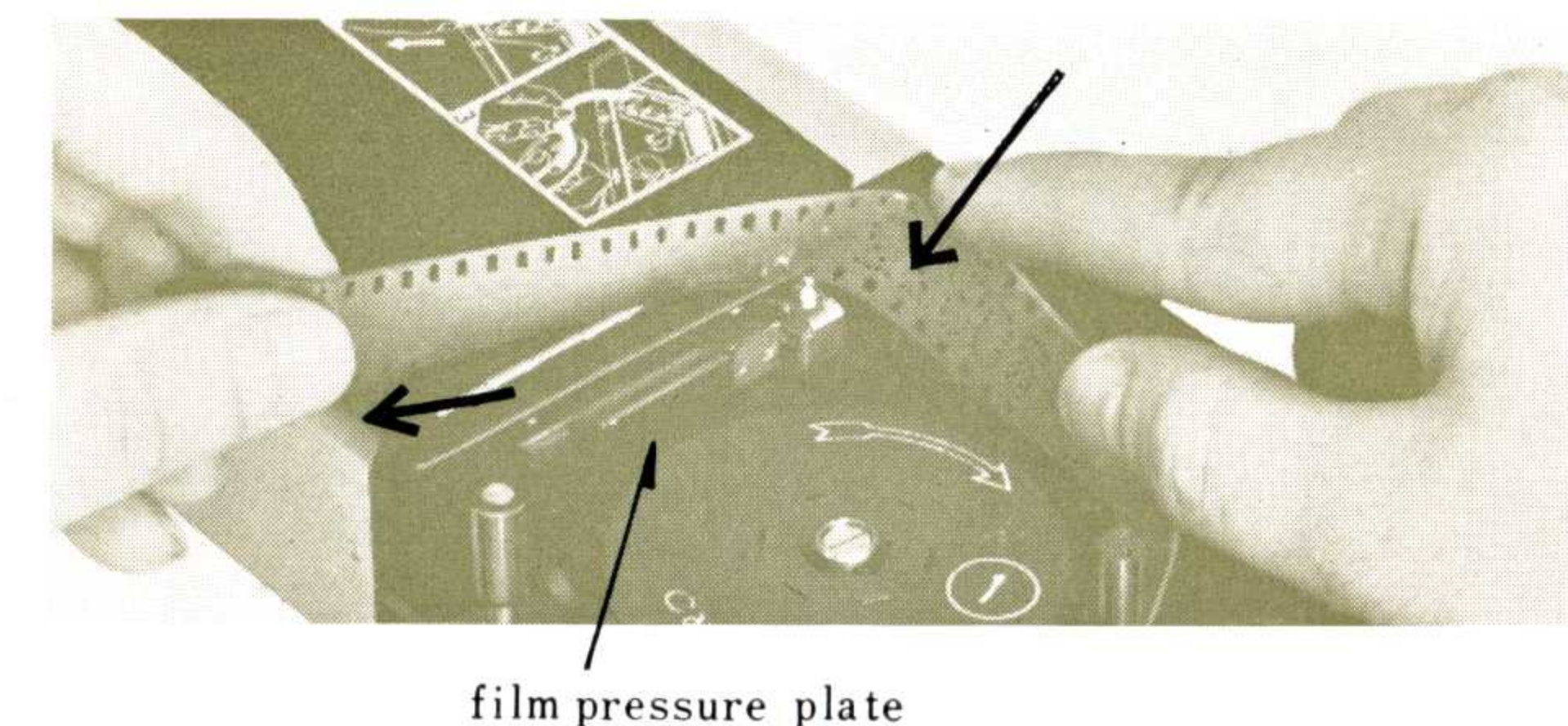
- b) Open up the Film Counter Lever fully but gently.



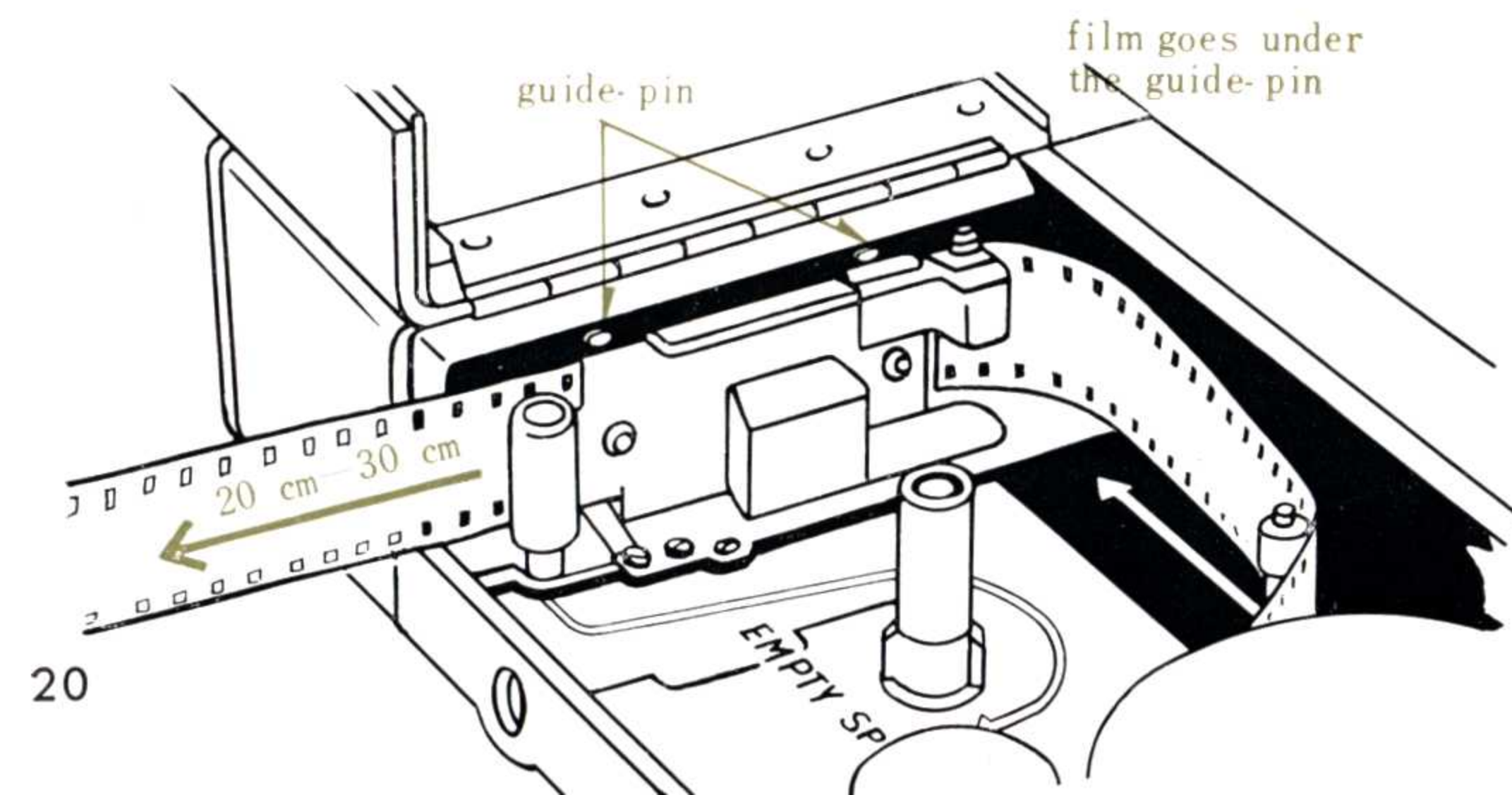
- c) Take out a fresh roll of 8 mm cine film and fit it in on the Film Supply Spool Spindle with the (1) marked side up.
- d) Pull out the film leader part of the film and lead it along the white line inside and,



- e) Slot in the film through the pressure plate as illustrated. The pressure plate does not need to be opened to insert the film through. Hold the end of film with your left hand and while having the film inserted at an angle push it in with your right hand.

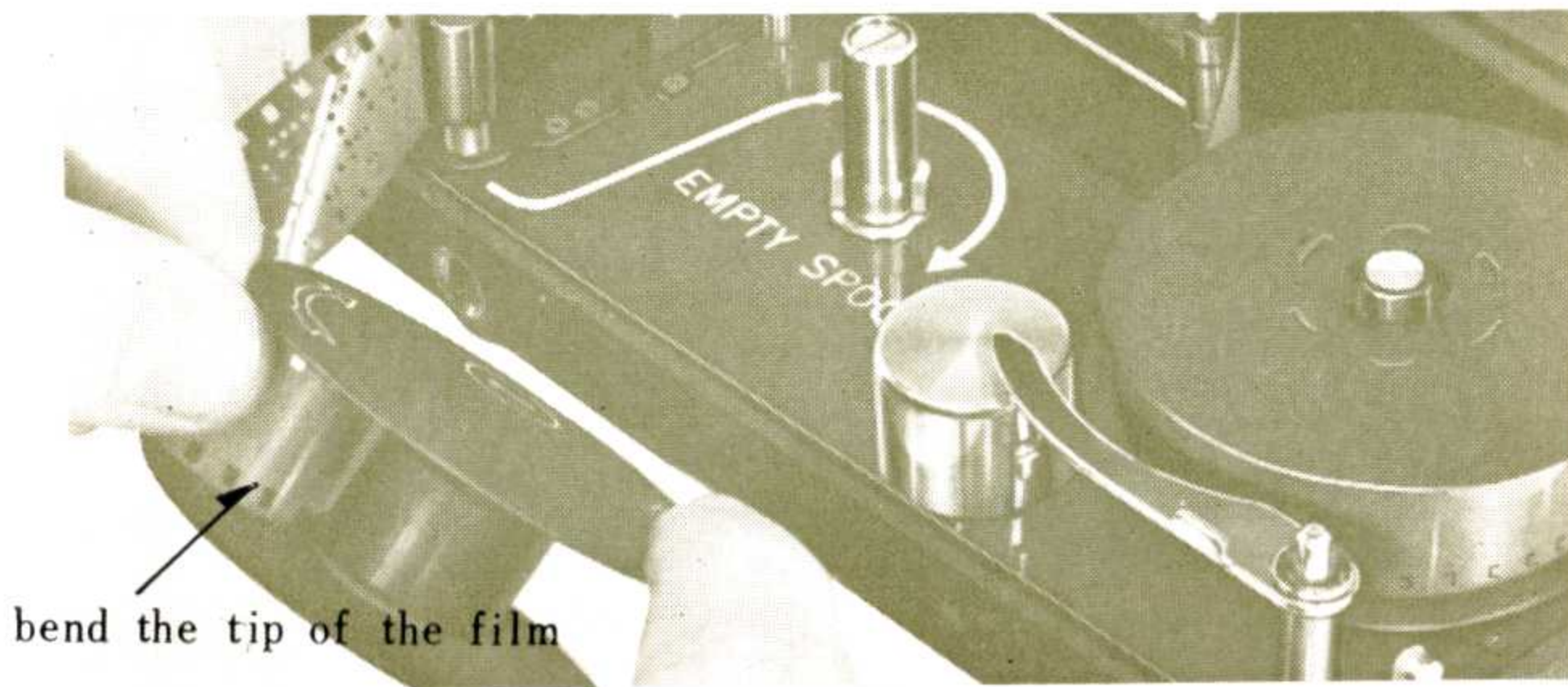


- f) This will run the film between the pressure plate and the aperture. Pull out the end of the film about a foot



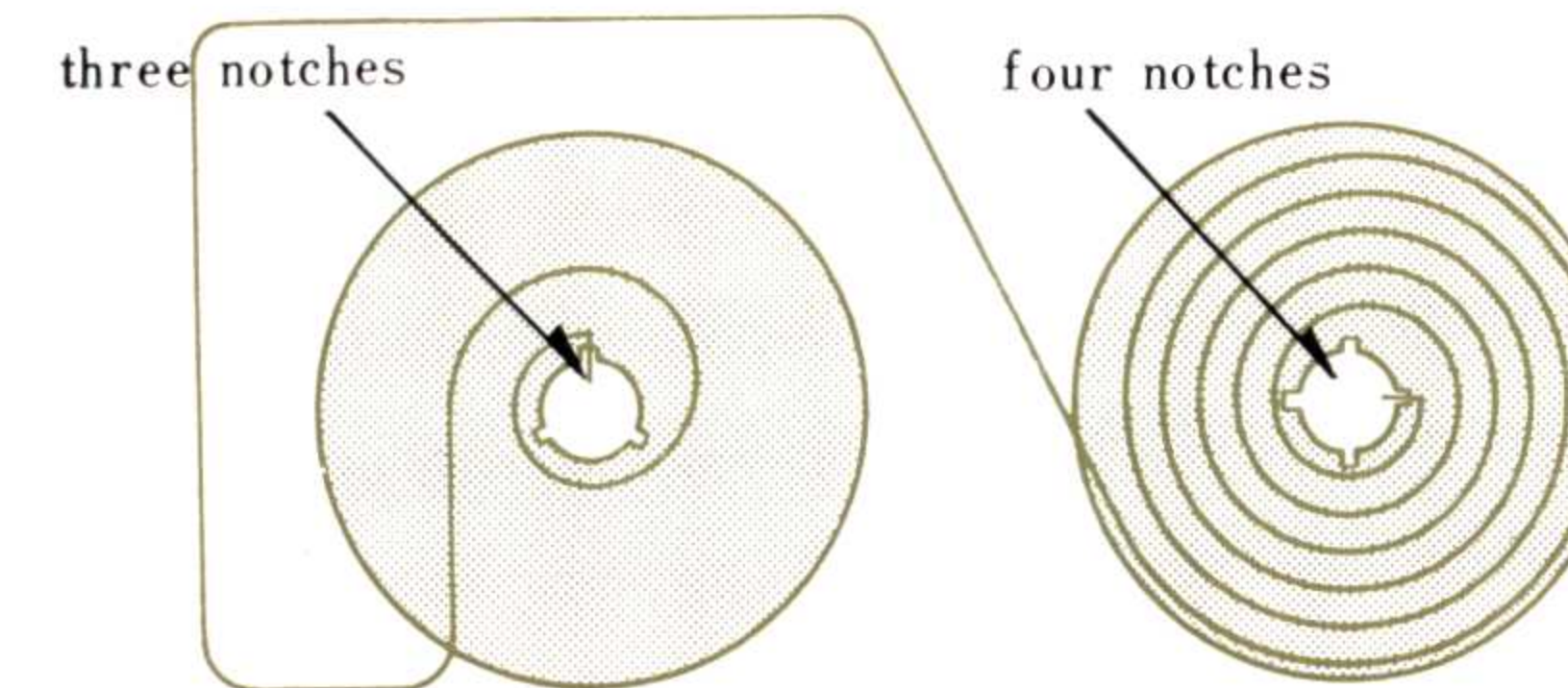
20

- g) Bend the tip of the film a little toward the film emulsion side and insert it in the groove on a Canon Take-up Spool as illustrated inside the camera and with the (1) side of the spool up.



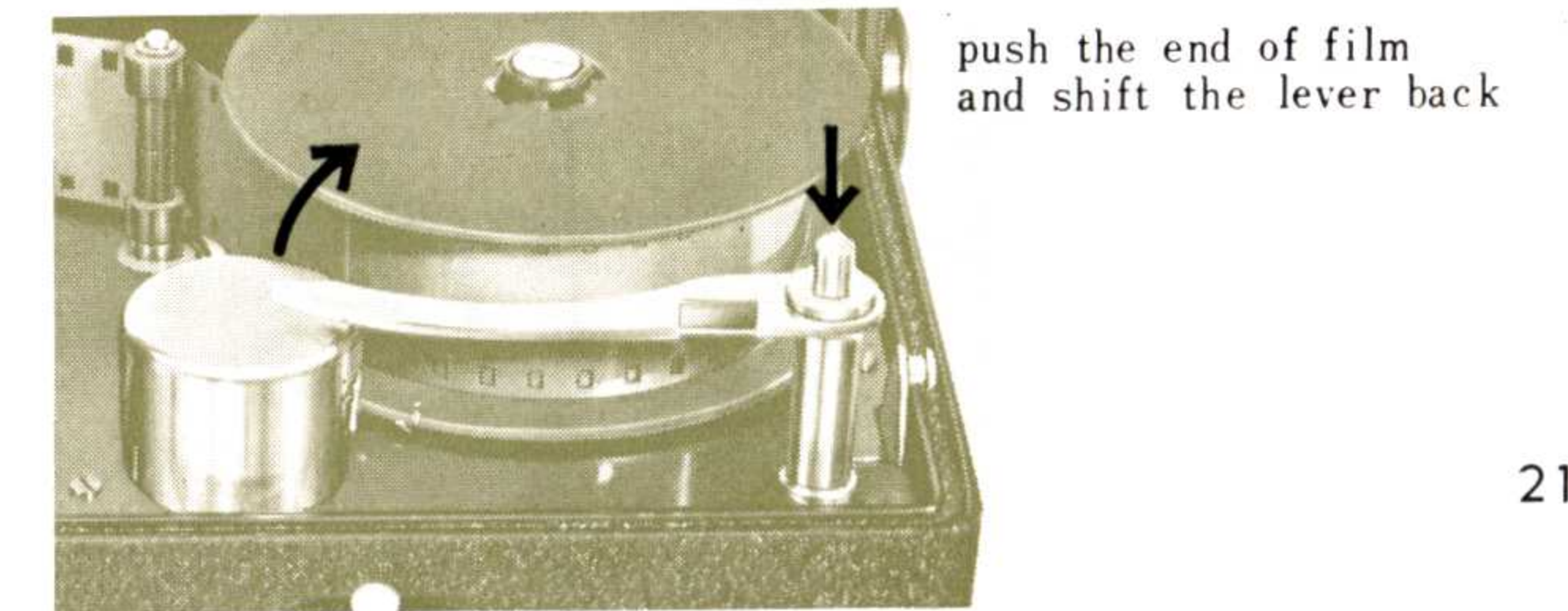
- h) Wind the film around the spool 4 or 5 times tightly (do not loosen) and firmly. Then place the take-up spool on the other spindle.

When loading film, be sure to keep the spool with 3 notches on the take-up spool spindle, and the other one with 4 notches on the film supply spindle. This is the only way that can be done to fit both spools



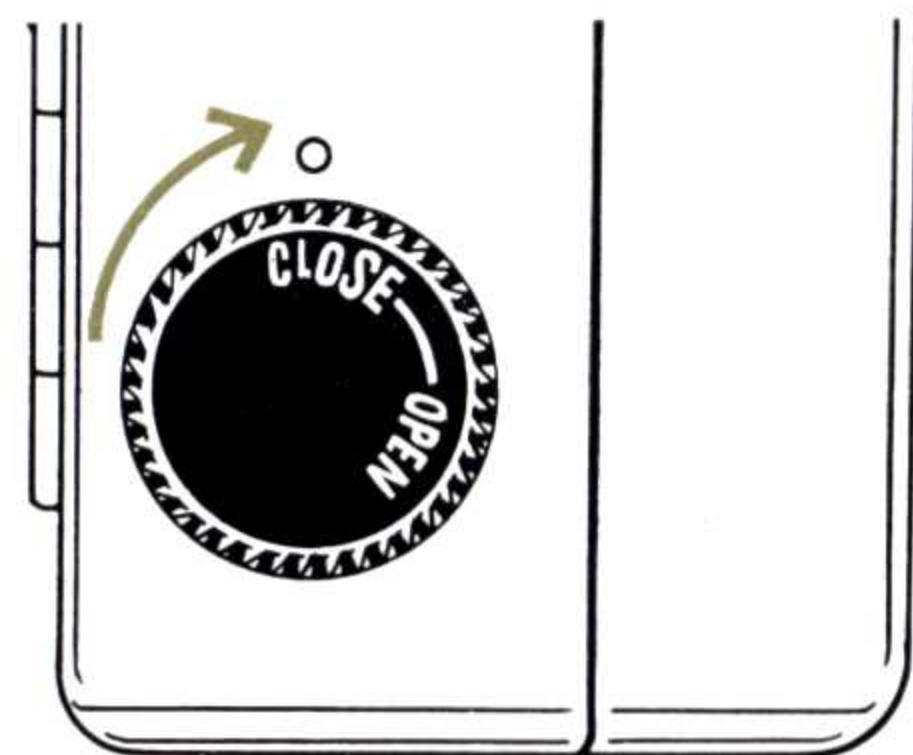
properly. The Film Counter Lever will return to its place when the side cover is closed.

- i) Before closing the side cover, press the Shutter Button down to see if the film is being transported properly. Transport the film about an inch or so.

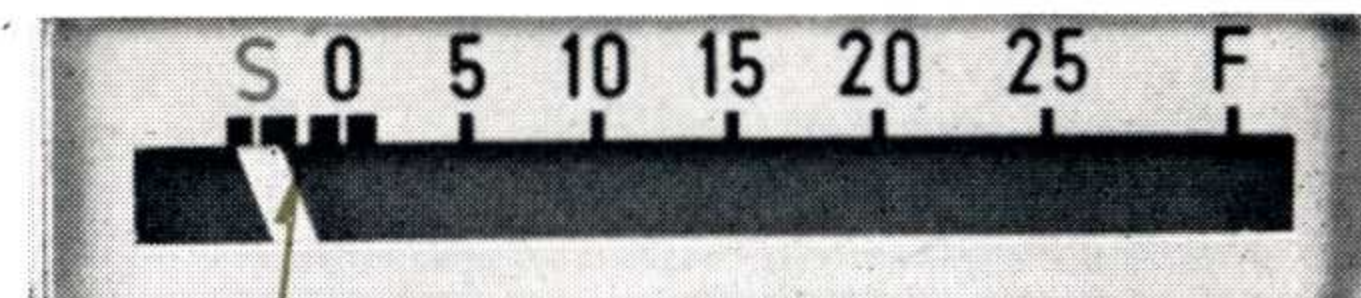


21

- i) Close the side cover and turn the lock to "Close"



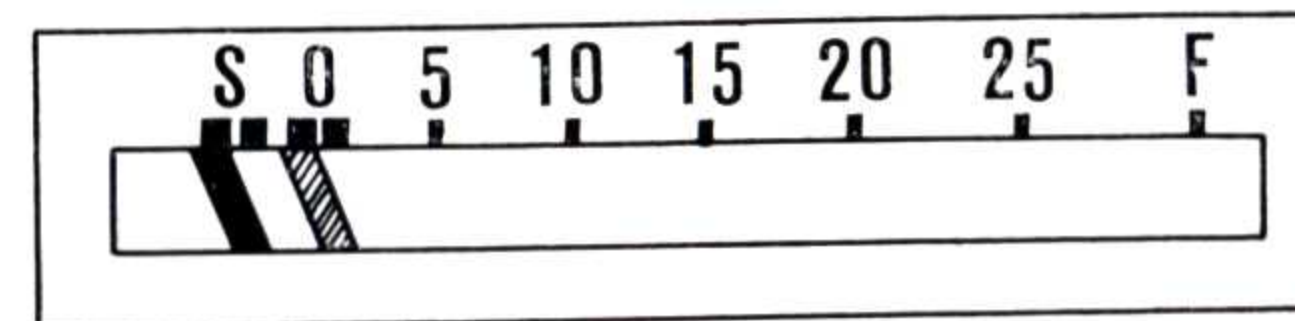
- k) The Film Counter Indicator returns to "S" automatically as the film is loaded and side cover closed. Press the Shutter Button and run the film until the Film Counter Indicator points to "0" after which actual filming should be made.



needle

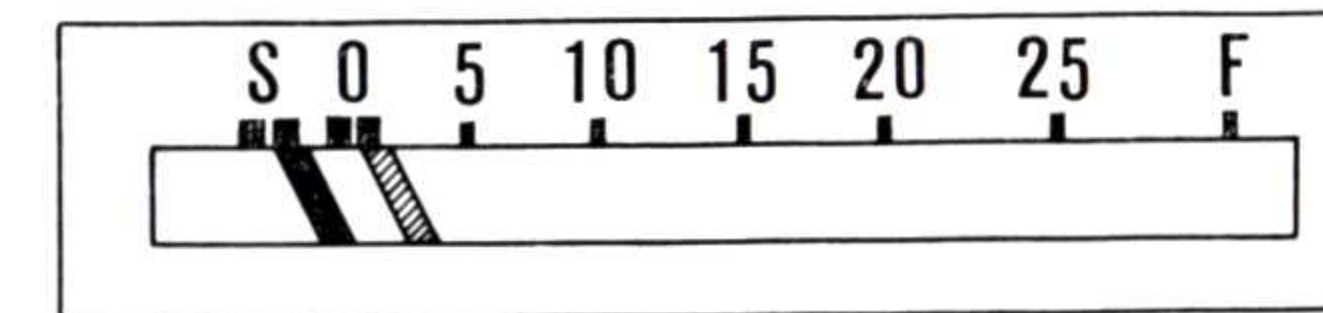
NOTE :

The length and thickness of film vary by brand and some adjustment on the Film Counter Indicator is in order. To adjust the discrepancy, observe the following steps. As indicated in the illustration, there are two indexes for "S" and "0". When the Film Counter Indicator points to the index on the left which means that the film is either thick or longer you should begin the actual filming from the left one of the "0" indexes.



In case of a thick film

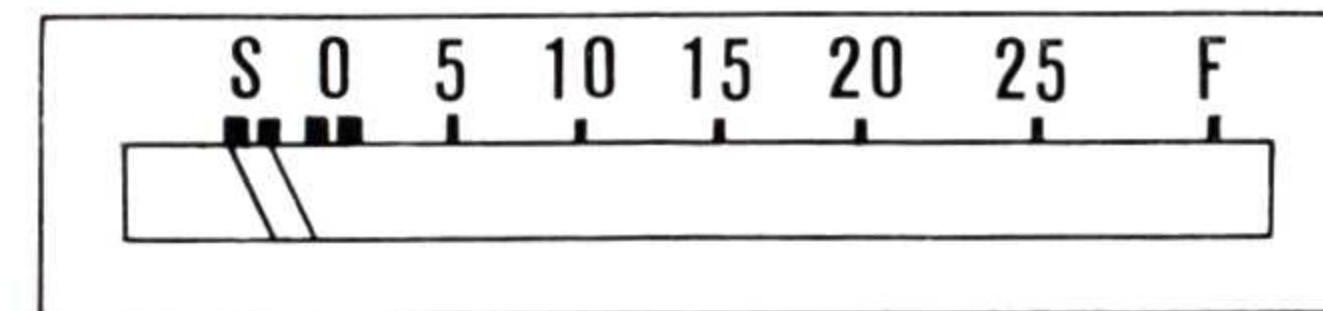
Likewise, if the indicator points to the right, you are advised to begin filming from right one of "0" indexes. The Film Counter indicates the length of film already exposed. Between "0" and "25" it is divided in five and marked every 5 feet of exposure. Between "S" and "0" and "25" and "F" are the leader part of the film that cannot be exposed properly.



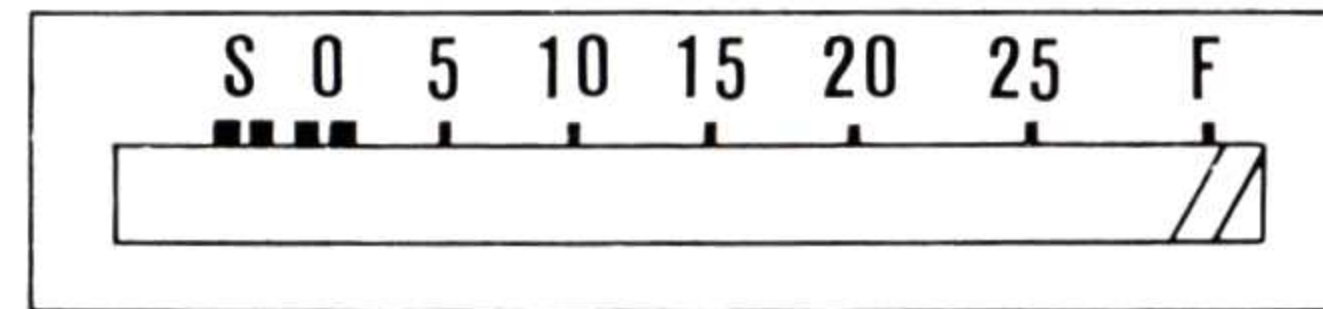
In case of a rather thin film

2 REVERSING SPOOLS

The Film Counter of Cine Canonet 8 measures mechanically the amount of film left on the supply spool. When the camera is empty, it indicates at "F", or Finish.



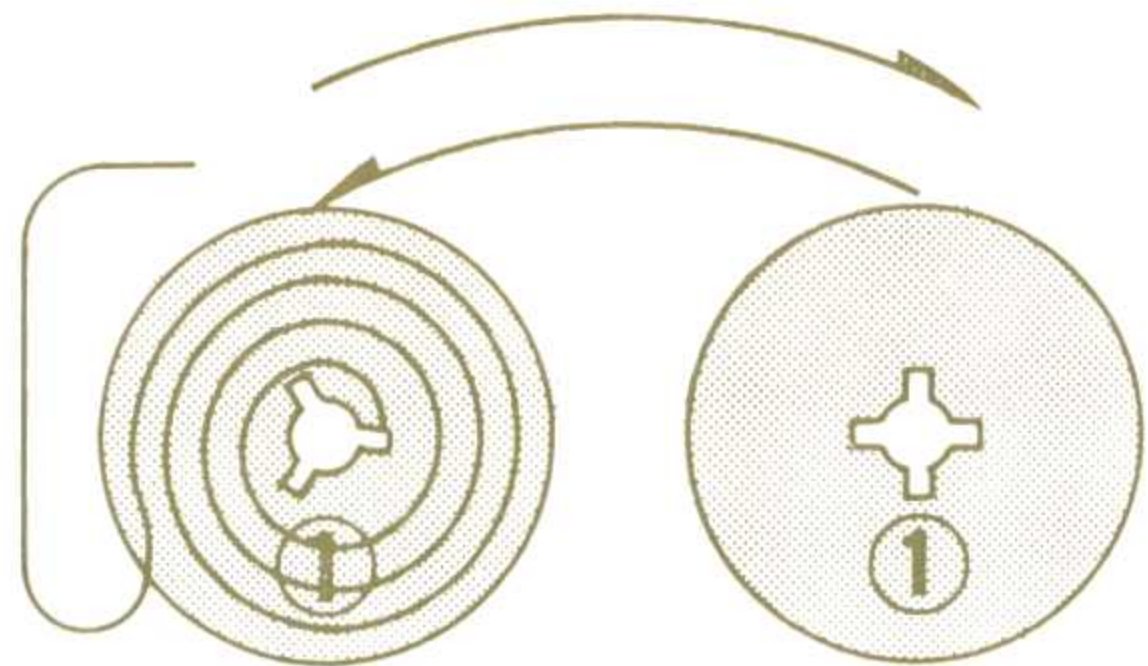
with film loaded



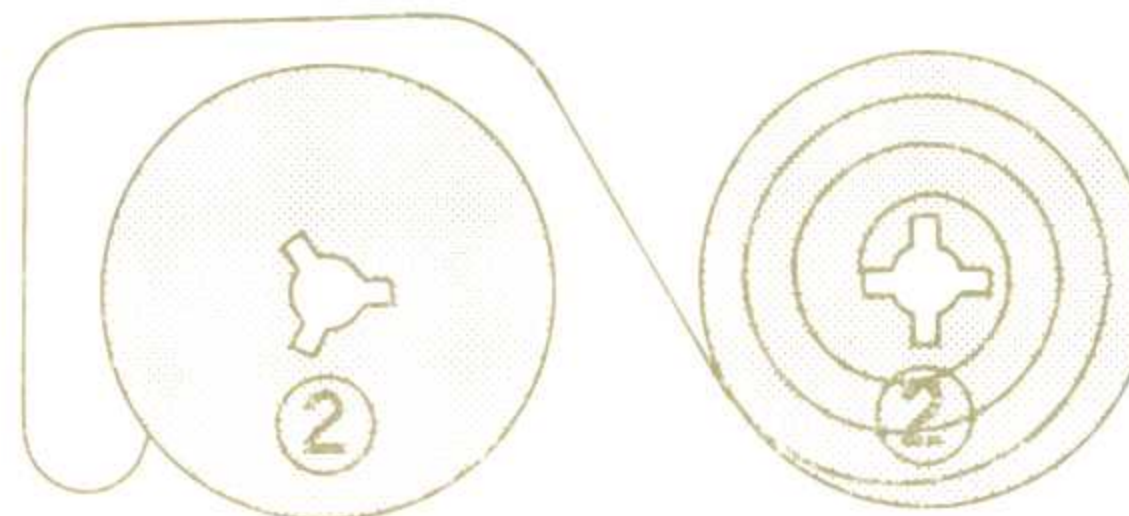
with film unloaded

After the first half of the film roll has been exposed to "25", the spools must be inverted and interchanged interchanged their positions.

- a) When the Film Counter indicates "25", stop filming and press the Shutter Button until you hear a click which means that end of the film had left the Film Supply Spool. The counter, then, will indicate "F".



- b) Open the side cover and take out both spools from the respective spindles and turn it upside-down to show the (2) side of the spools. After interchanging the positions, insert the film end in the same manner as you did when first loaded a fresh film. At this time, the wound film on the new film supply spool must be tightened to assure that the Film Counter can count the film left on the spool accurately.

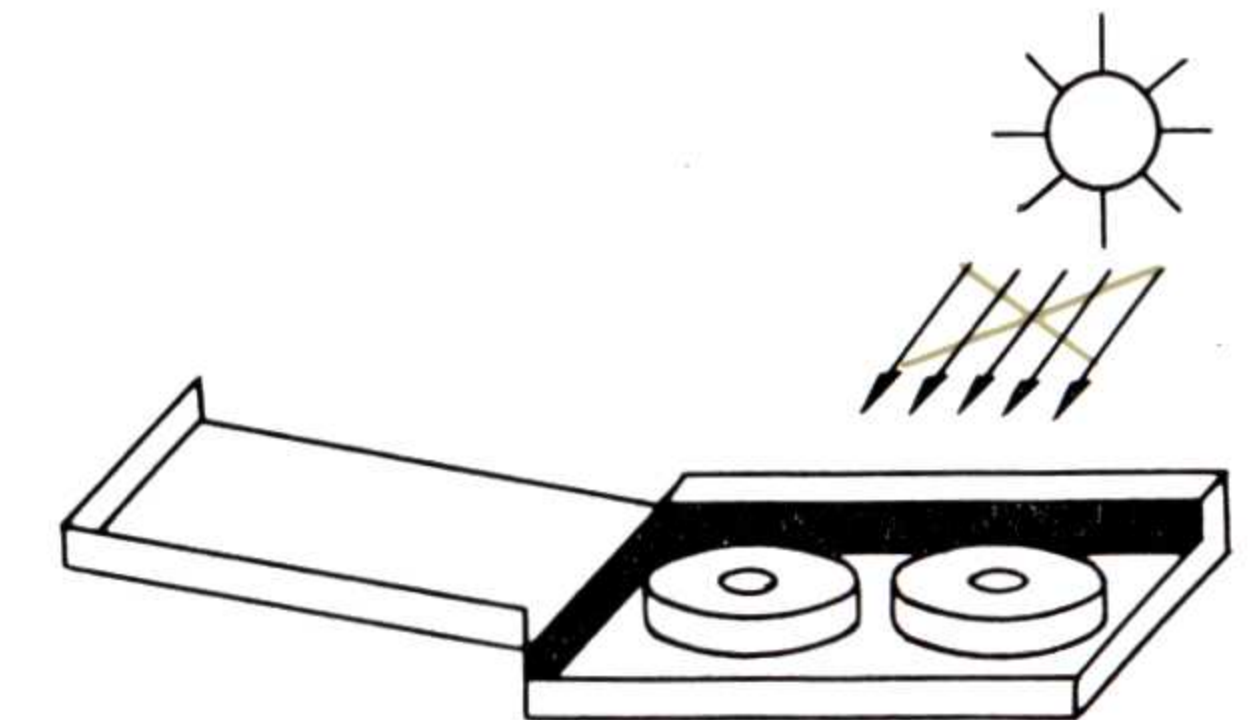


3 UNLOADING THE FILM

After both sides of 16 mm film have been exposed, remove the spools. If the (2) side of the spool is facing up, you can be sure that both strips have been filmed.

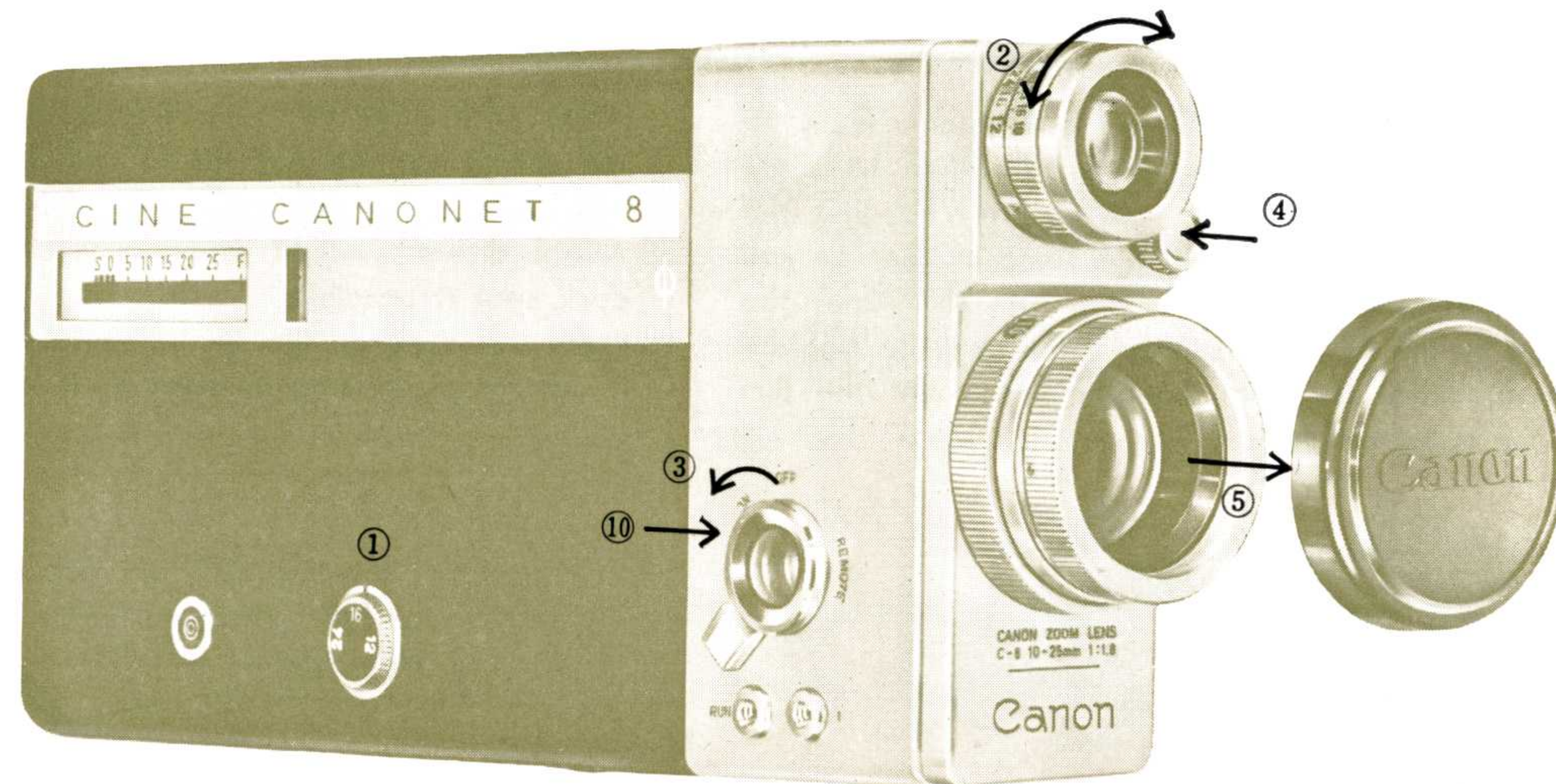
Avoid direct sunlight under any circumstances. Choose a dark spot if possible.

Place the exposed film in the container, seal it tight and send it out for processing as soon as it is convenient.



LET'S REVIEW STEP BY STEP WHAT YOU HAVE TO FOLLOW TO SHOOT MOTION PICTURE IN EE PHOTOGRAPHY.

1. The filming speed is set at 16 f.p.s.
2. Set the Film Speed Dial (match the exposure index figure to 16).
3. Circuit Change Lever is turned to "ON".
4. Push the Automatic-Manual Switch Knob in.
5. Remove the lens cap.



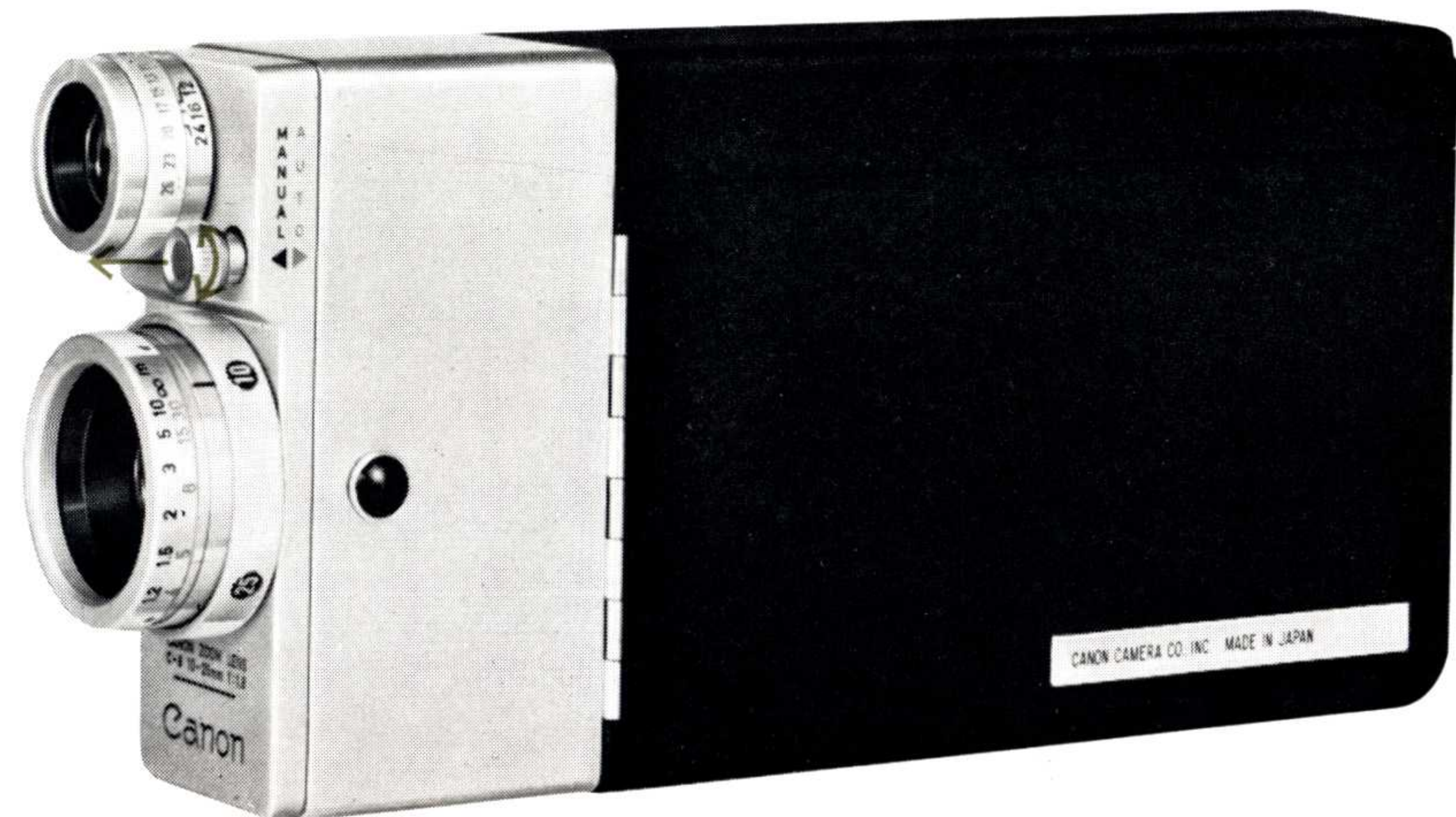
6. Bring the subject into focus.
7. Make composition of the picture.
8. Use zoom lens to adjust
9. Check and see if the CdS meter is working.
10. Press the Shutter Button.



MANUAL OPERATION

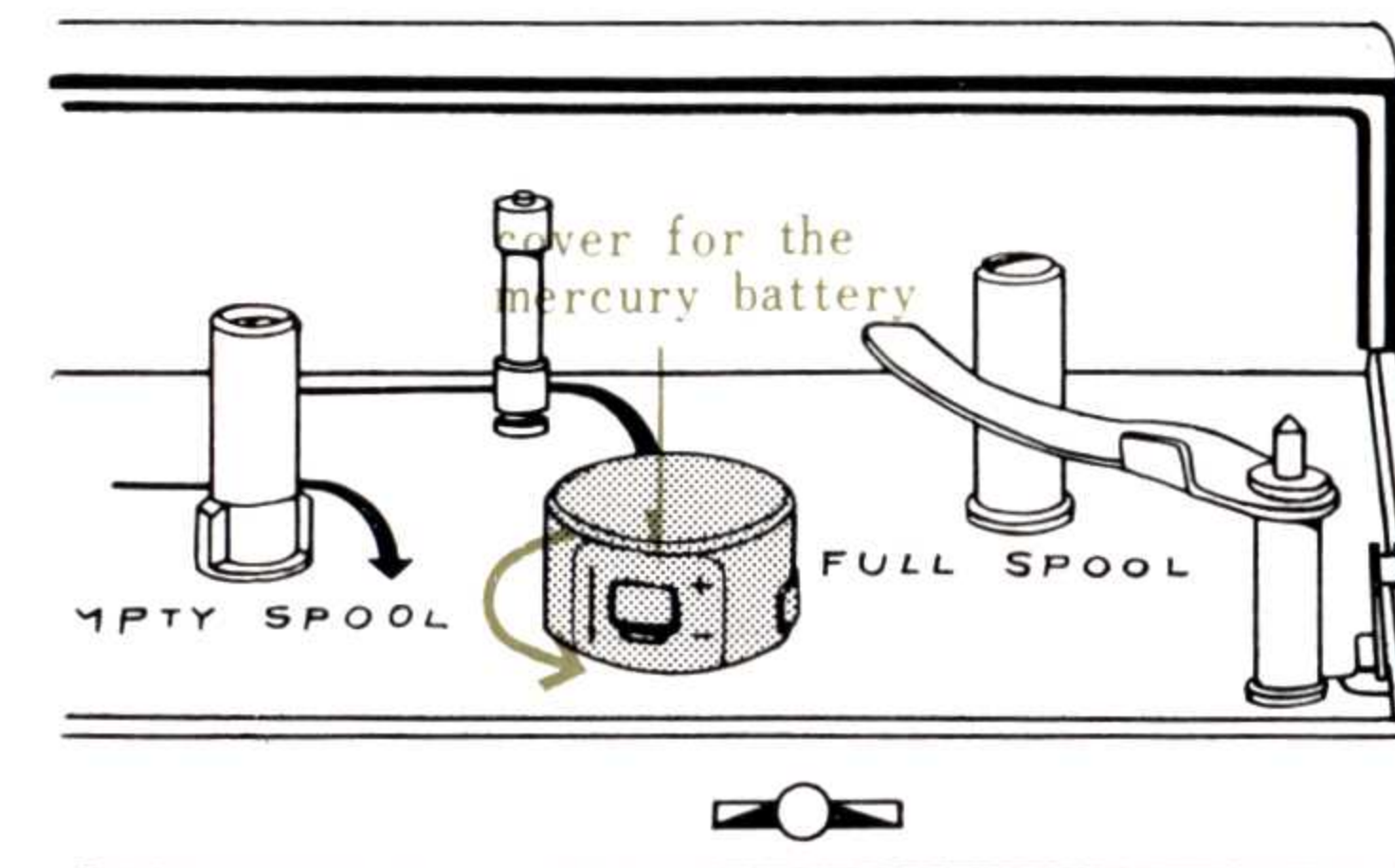
When you need to adjust the aperture manually (without EE system), the following steps must be taken.

1. Pull out the Automatic-Manual Switch Knob.
2. Rotate the knob to choose the aperture you need.
The aperture at that time is indicated in the viewfinder.
3. Other handlings of camera are the same as with the EE photography.



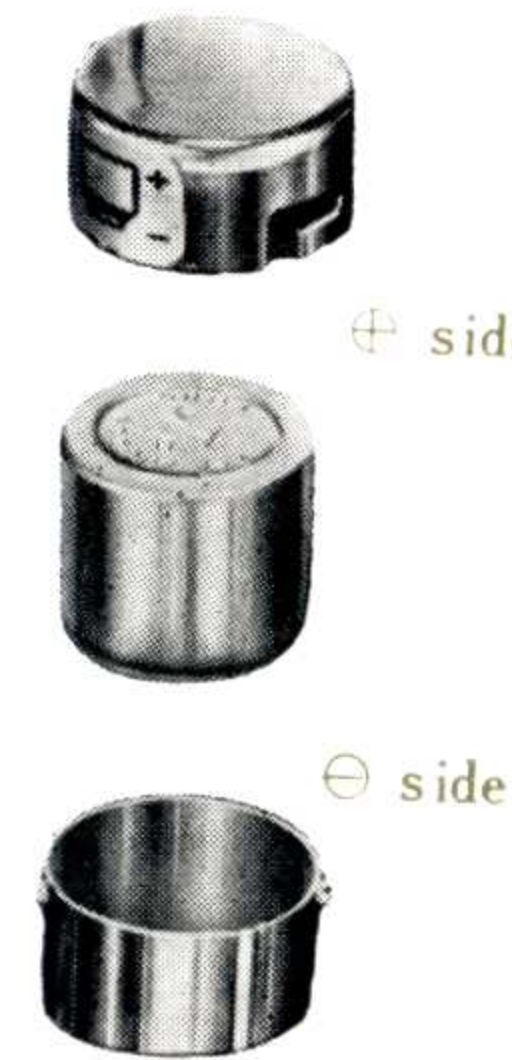
CHANGING THE MERCURY BATTERY

CdS meter is powered by a mercury battery. Mercury batteries will withstand a continuous use of approximately 2 years. To check its fitness, turn the Circuit Change Lever to "ON" and point the camera towards bright light source. If the needle does not move, it is time for a change.



HOW TO REPLACE MERCURY BATTERY...

1. Open the side cover and turn the cover for battery counter-clockwise to slide up.
2. Take the old battery out and replace with a new one. When inserting, have the pointed terminal side of the battery down.
3. Replace the cover.

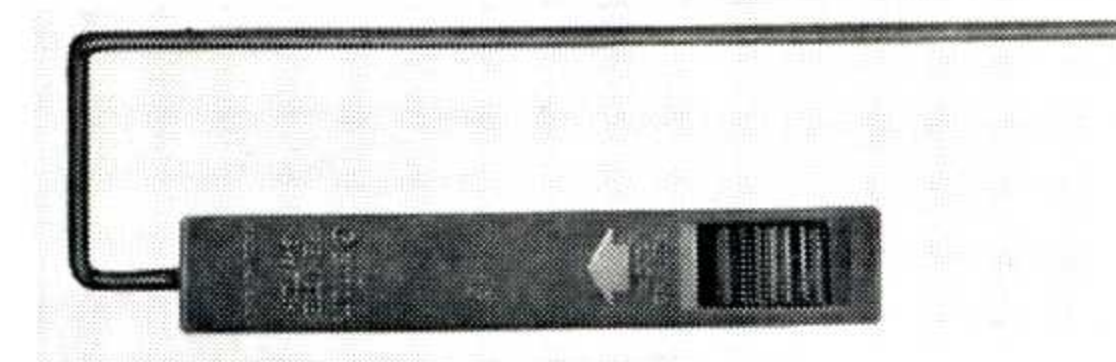


AVOID FINGERPRINTS AND SWEAT

When loading a mercury battery, clean the both poles of the battery with dry cloth. Remove the battery from the camera if the camera is not to be used for a long time, and choose dry place for storing.



HOW TO USE ACCESSORIES

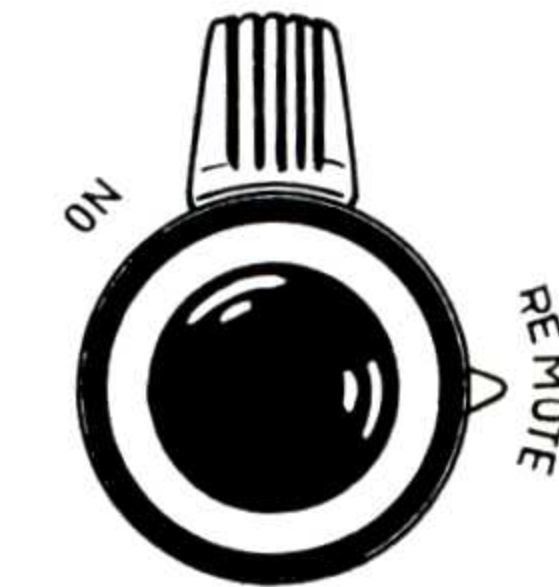
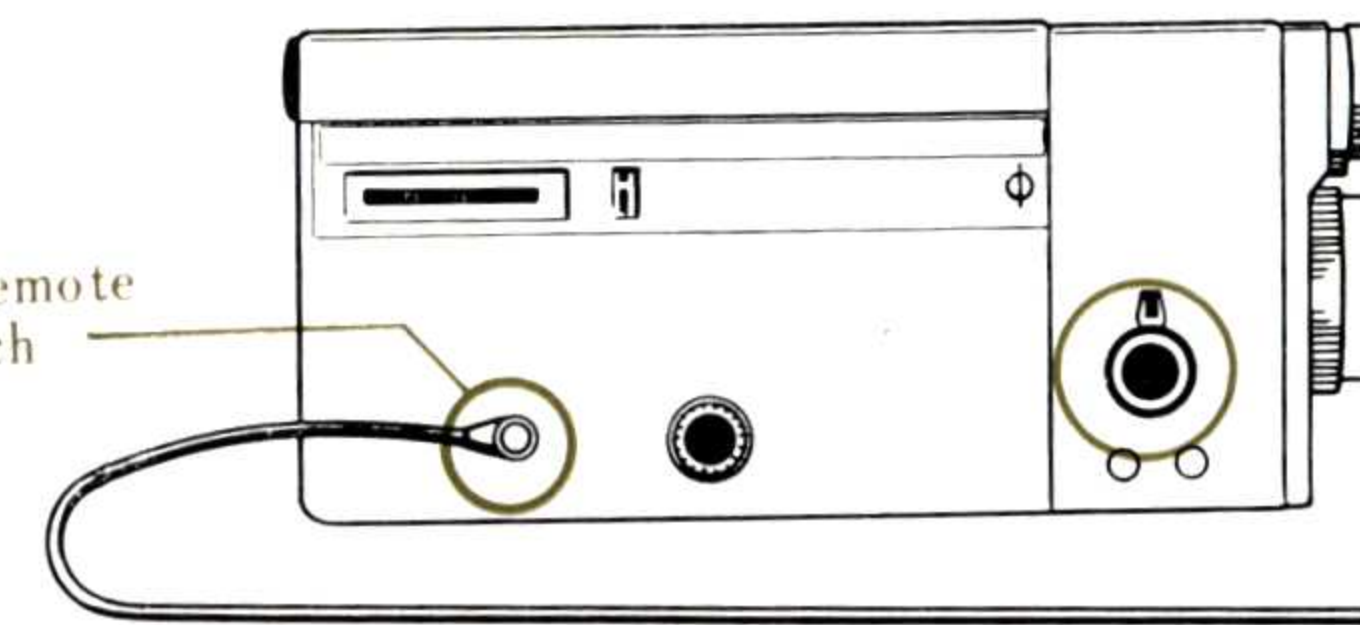


CANON REMOTE SWITCH...

With an aid of the Remote Switch, continuous picture shooting away from the camera can be had.

1. Turn the Circuit Change Lever to "REMOTE".
2. Connect the plug of the Remote Switch with the socket for Remote Switch of the camera body.
3. While pushing the Release Button on the Remote Switch, slide it a little. This way it is locked for continuous shooting. The cord is about 8 meters in length (25 feet). A single frame exposure cannot be had.

socket for remote control switch



When remote controlled pictures are being shot, you must take into consideration vital points that must be observed. For example, the situation, sequences, and time factors. For your information, the following is the length of time that can be exposed on the full 25 feet film under different filming speeds. 12 f.p.s.—167 sec.; 16 f.p.s.—125 sec.; 24 f.p.s.—83 sec.

draw toward you while pushing



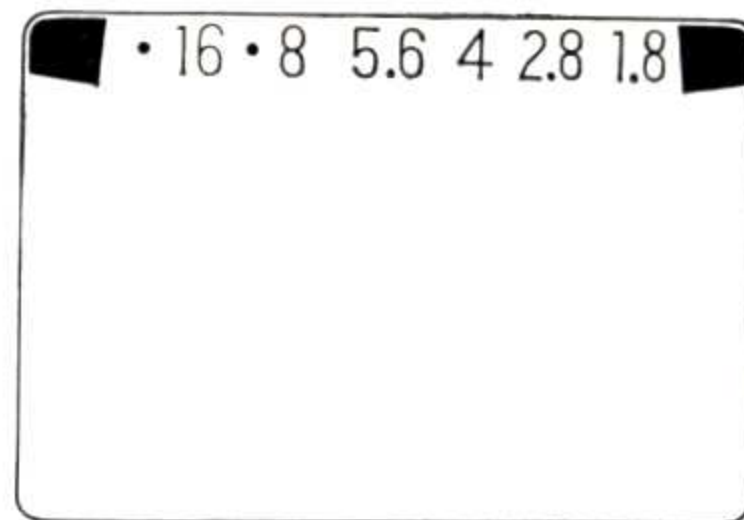
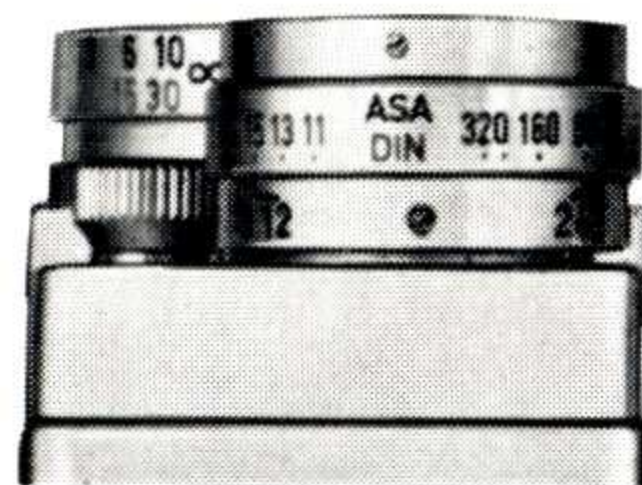
FILTERS...

27 mm (in diameter) screw-in type filters of different colors and characteristics are available.

When using filters, the exposure factors must be taken into account to increase the exposure time. See the following chart for reference.

Type of Filter	SL 39.3C	SY 44.2C	SY 50.2C	SO 56.2C	SR 60.2C	MG 55.C
Exposure Factor	1	1.5	2	3	6	3

Type of Filter	CCA	CCB	Skylight	ND4	ND8
Exposure Factor	2	3	1	4	8



ADJUSTMENT OF EXPOSURE INDEX

Reduce the film exposure index according to the exposure factor of the filter, and adjust the Exposure Adjusting Dial accordingly. For example, when mounting Y3 filter (2X) on the lens with ASA 40 film loaded, ASA must be reduced to $40 \div 2 = 20$. ASA 20, therefore, is the figure and adjust the Exposure Adjusting Dial.

ADJUSTMENT OF APERTURE

Manual setting of aperture can be employed.

Pull the Automatic-Manual Knob out after reading off the aperture figure indicated in the viewfinder under EE photography. If the density of the filter is 2X, open the aperture by one step wider. For example, if the aperture is indicated F8, F5.6 is used.

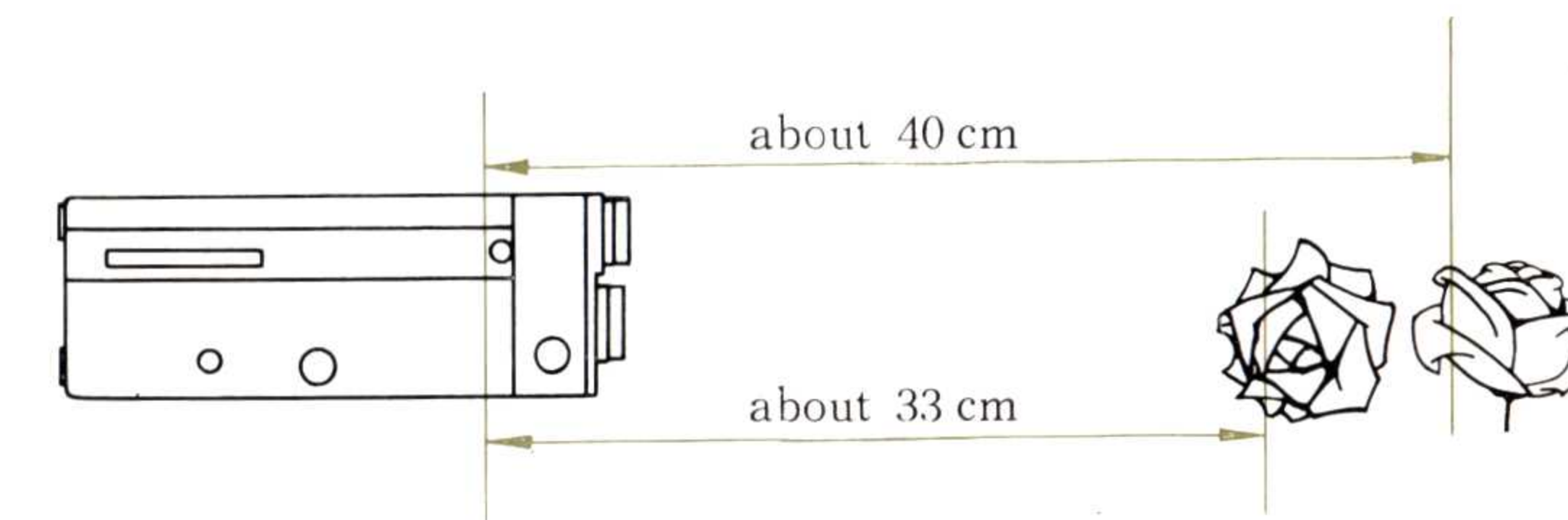


CLOSE-UP LENS...

Single lens reflex viewing of Cine Canonet 8 has an advantage when shooting close-up. A screw-in type, 27 mm Close-up Lens 330 is provided.

Photographing titles, insects, plants, and other small objects can be done easily with the close-up lens.

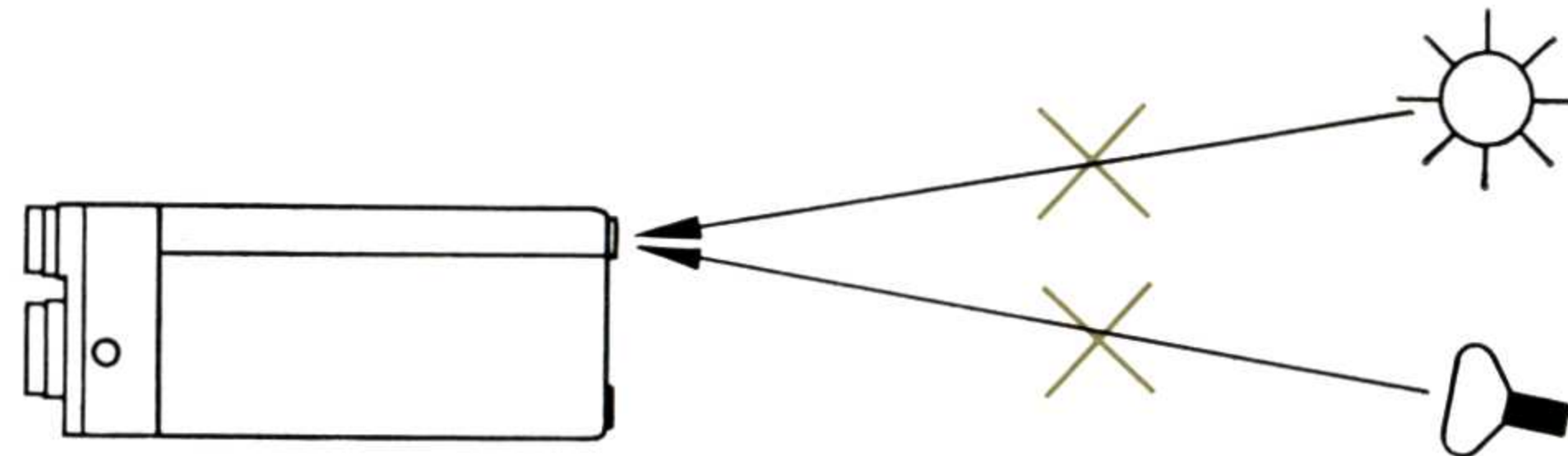
When distance scale is set at infinity, the subject is brought into focus at a point 39.9 cm from the film plane. When set at 1.2 meters, focal point is 32.6 cm from the film plane. Be sure to measure the distance accurately between the subject and the film plane mark, when using close-up lens.



CAUTION

To shoot a good movie, the following words of caution must be gone over again.

- * Checking the Batteries . . .
 - Are batteries in the battery chamber?
 - If so, are they properly placed?
 - Do they have enough potency? See the battery checker.
- * When shooting by remote control, shooting titles on a tripod, or panning on a tripod, care must be taken so that a direct light does not hit the viewfinder eyepiece. If the direct hit by strong light is inevitable, cover the eyepiece to insure that no light is penetrated into the camera's optical system which may result in the over-exposure of the film.
- * When changing the filming speed, be sure to adjust the Exposure Index Adjusting Dial accordingly.
- * When pressing the Shutter Button, be sure to press it all the way. Do this without fail for proper transport of film.
- * Never turn the Circuit Change Lever while releasing the shutter.



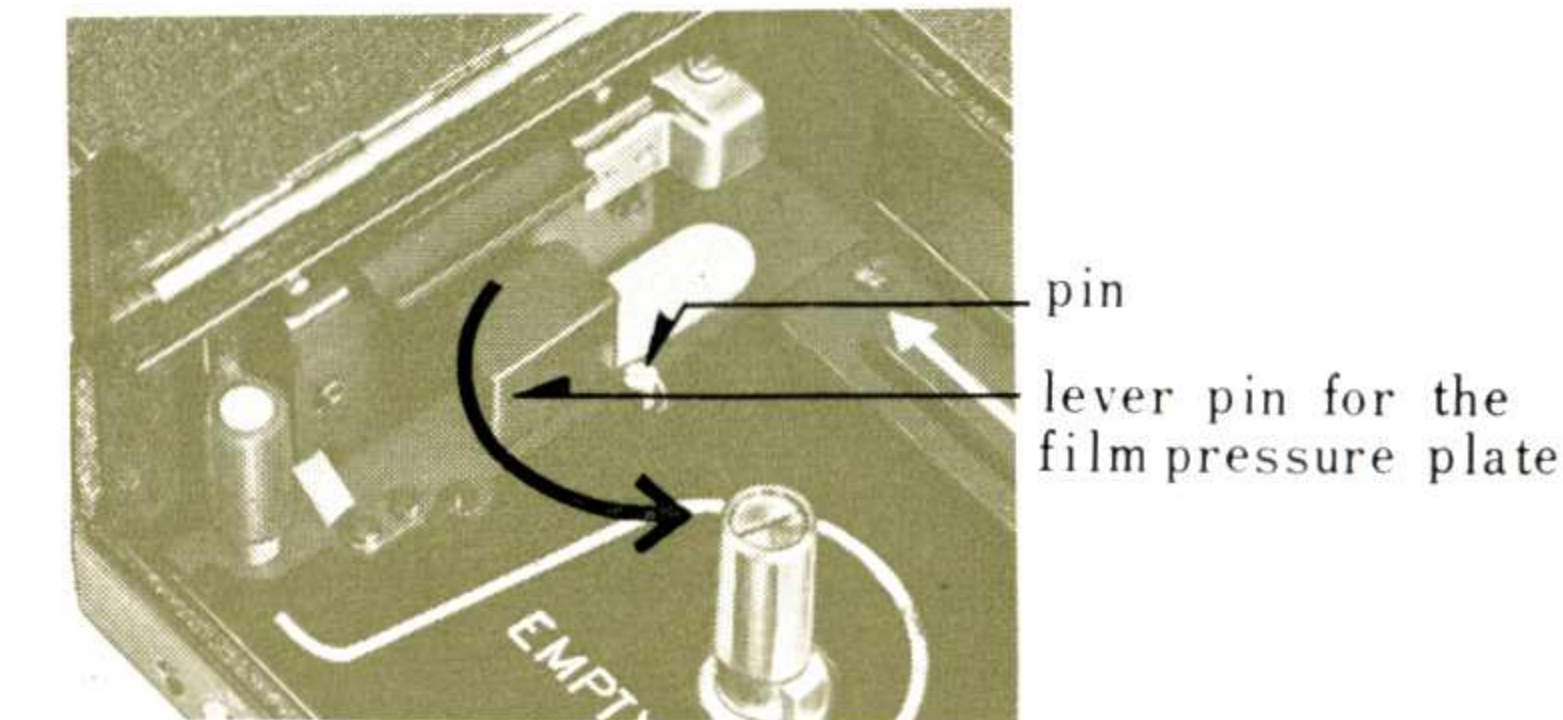
Keep the film gate clean at all times to secure smooth transport of film and to avoid scratches and damages of the film. Clean it with soft brush from time to time.

Aperture part of the camera can be cleaned, if you dismount the pressure plate unit by removing the stopper screw as illustrated below. Place the pressure plate unit back into its position, and the stopper screw must be put back as it was. When removing and cleaning the inside, do not use metal-like stick.

- * Do not touch the lens or place a pressure on the lens barrel, it may affect zooming mechanism.
- * When Storing the Camera . . .

Avoid damp and humid place. Protect it from dust and heat. Keep away from moth-balls. No oiling is necessary, however, the camera will last longer if overhauled occasionally.
- * When putting the camera into the leather case . . .

Zooming should be at "10" while focusing ring must be at infinity. And, always turn the Circuit Change Lever to "OFF".



8 mm CINE MAKING IN ACTION

Some of the
techniques and
reminders...

Best
Length of Film
for Good Shots...

The length of film to be shot
to get the best results
depends on the subject being
photographed. There
is no fixed specified length;
however, if too short, it
appears only momentarily
on the screen. Approximately 9
seconds or 50 cm (20 inches)
of film usually makes a good
shot at the filming speed
of 16 frames per
second.



ZOOMING

Zoom to bring the subject to
vivid close-up makes motion
picture dramatic and very alive.

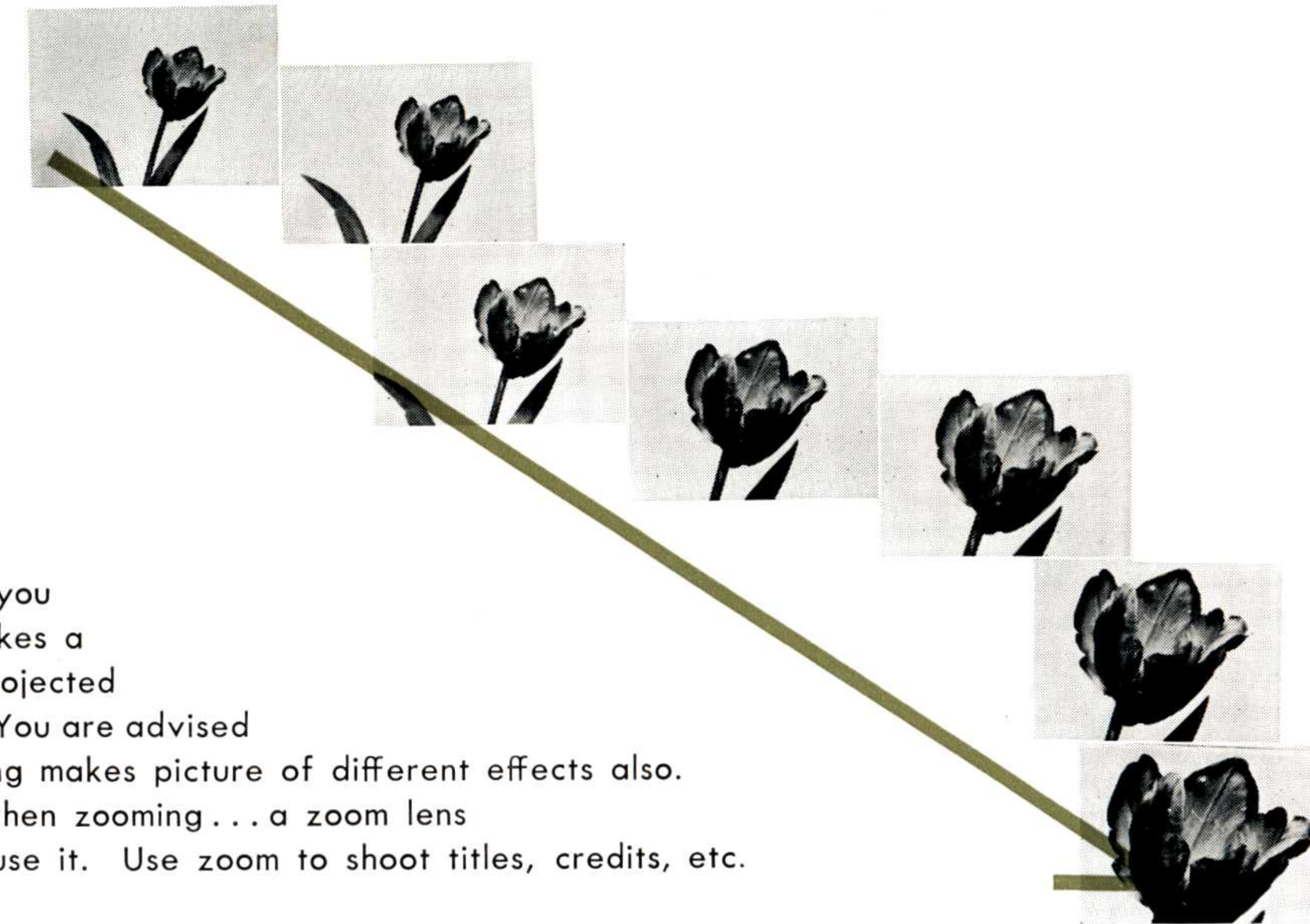
Important thing to remember is
not to overuse zooming effects.

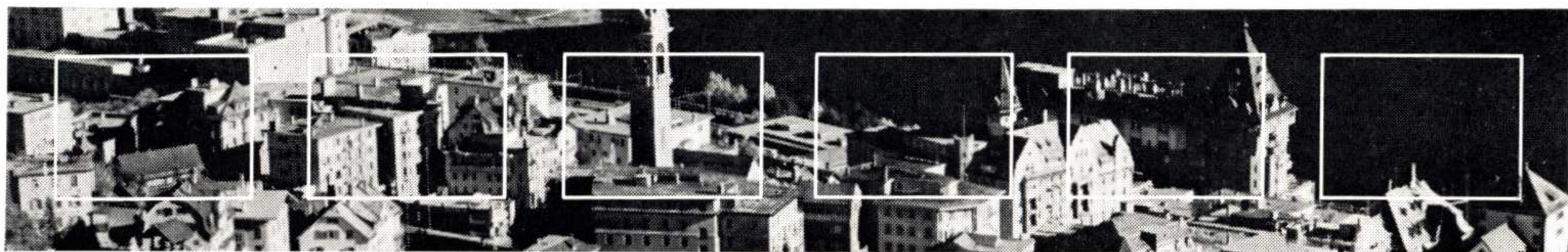
Zoom only when you feel it is necessary.

Do not zoom too many times in one
roll of film. It will become extremely
annoying to view if you are zooming
every other sequence. Care must be taken
to determine your composition before zooming

If you have ever used long focal length lens, you
know that only a slight difference in position makes a
lot of difference in the actual picture when projected
particularly when shooting subject in distance. You are advised

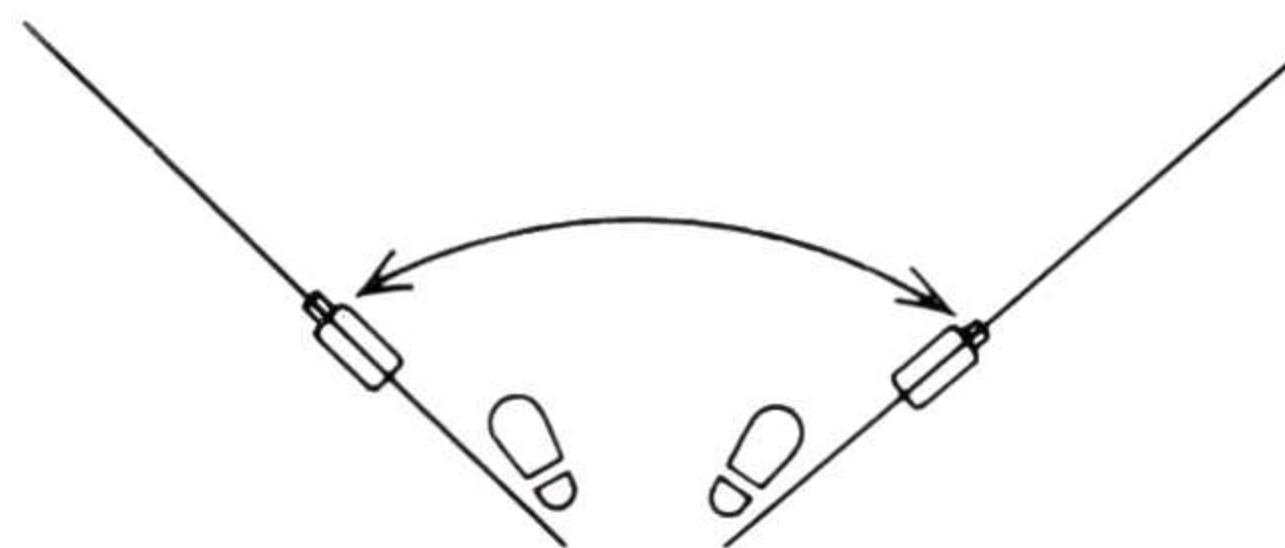
to use tripod when zooming. Speed of zooming makes picture of different effects also.
Know your subject and use your imagination when zooming... a zoom lens
could be very helpful depending on how you use it. Use zoom to shoot titles, credits, etc.





PANNING

Panning is employed when shooting a picture from one position to another by moving the camera around horizontally (while the camera remains stationary) to make a continuous shot over a wide area in one sequence. It is called a panoramic shot, also. Care must be taken not to move the point of camera too rapidly in any direction, particularly vertically. Use of a tripod is therefore recommended.



When shooting with your hands holding the camera, do not move from the waist down, but swing around your body from the waist up with your legs spread out slightly. Panning tends to be abrupt usually, and you are advised to set the filming speed at 24 f.p.s. rather than the usual 16 f.p.s. Commence your panoramic shot from the subject of less interest and move on to more important ones. Towards the end of the shot, run the film longer to make better sequence.

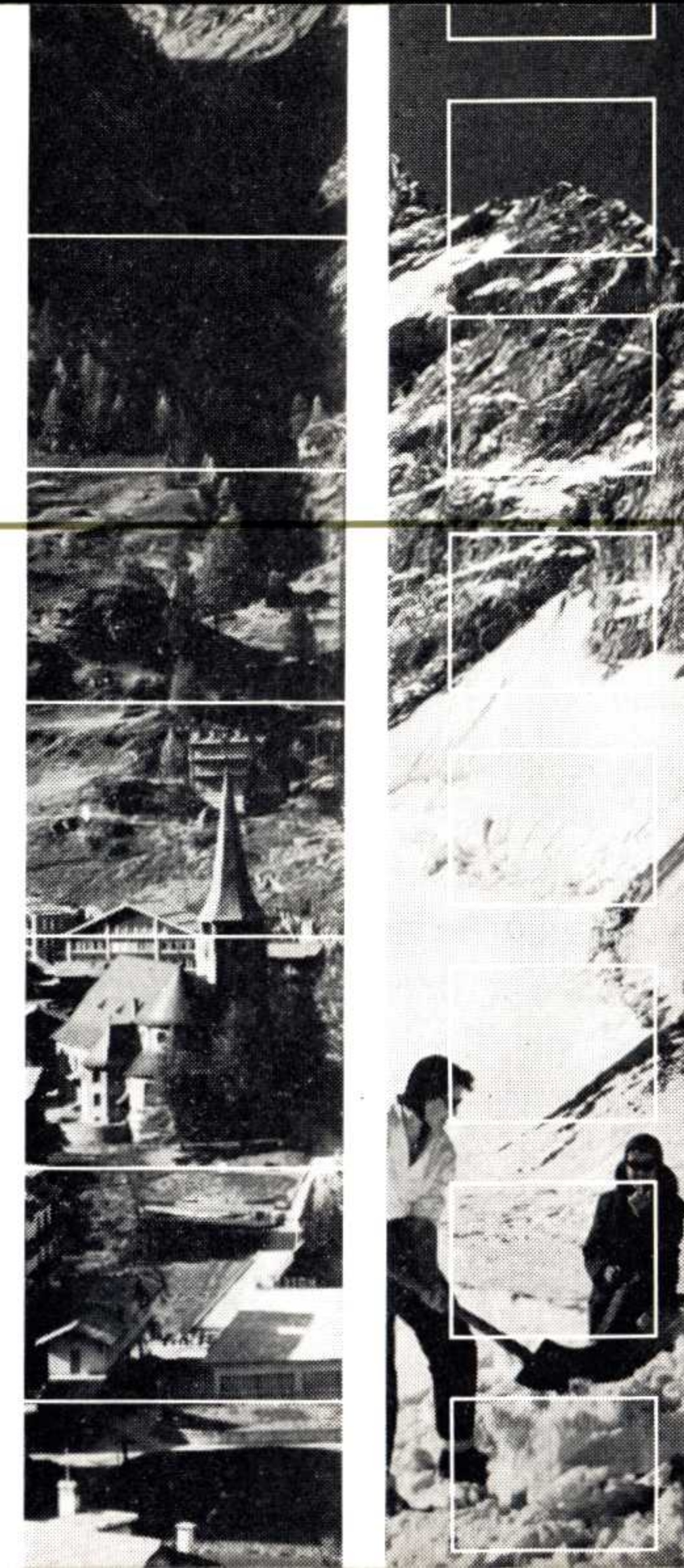
TILTING

It is important, in shooting panoramic pictures, to maintain the speed of panning same all the way.

When chasing after a fast-moving subject with panning, try to keep the subject in the same position as much as possible.

When combined with zooming, an interesting sequence can be had. This is the technique employed to break away from monotony of normal shots or when needed to explain the situation more fully. Do not overuse it.

Same as panning, except you move the point of camera vertically instead of horizontally. You can tilt up or down. Can be used conveniently when shooting a high building or construction. Or, taking pictures from high position down. It is important not to jerk the camera or move too abruptly.



SINGLE FRAME PICTURES

Single frame pictures are convenient when taking an extremely slow subject (a cloud or blooming of flowers, for example) to make it move faster. When shooting cartoons and animation, single frame shots are used. Always use a tripod or Canon titling set to steady the camera in position.



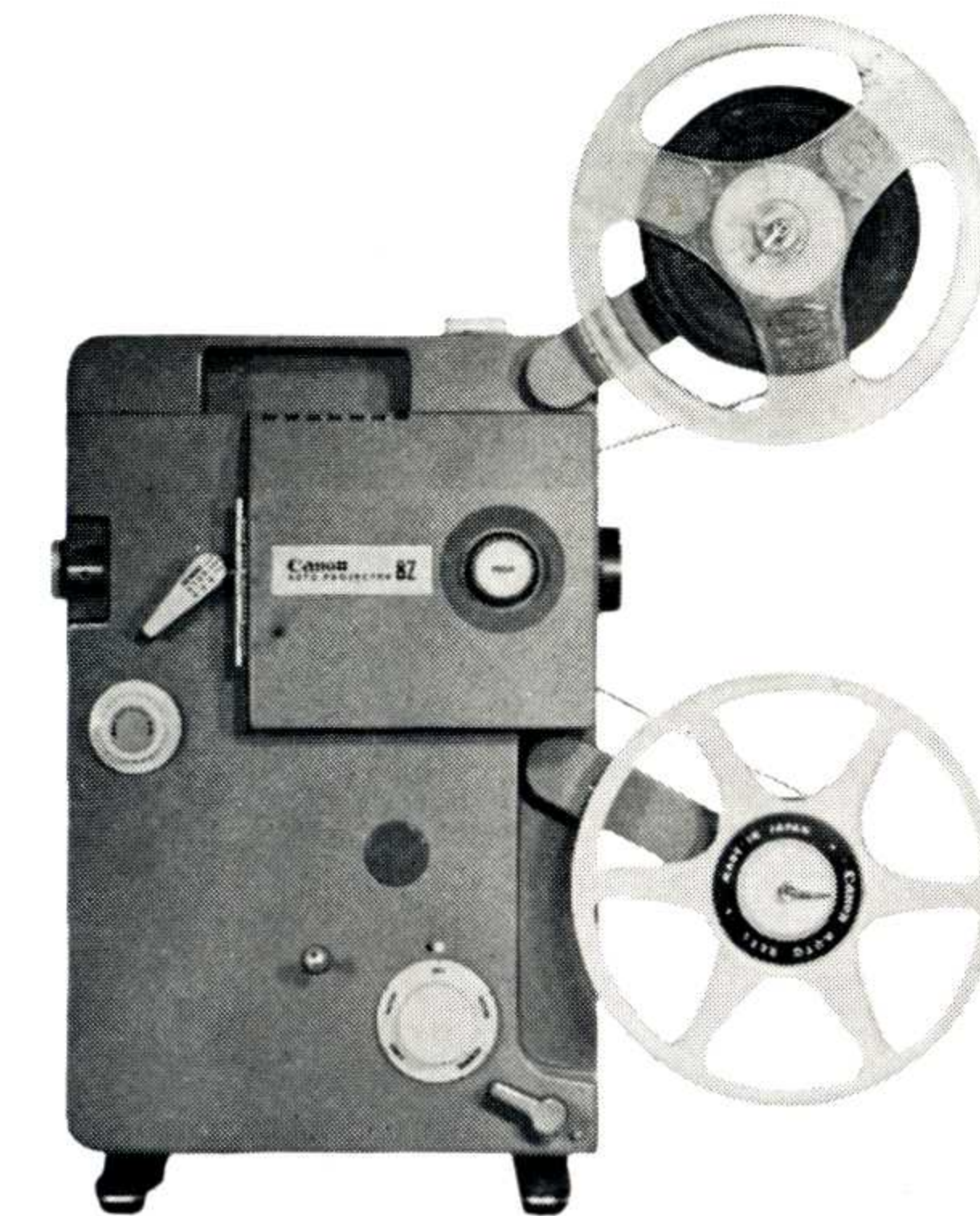
TITLING SET

Filming a title can be very simple and enjoyable with Canon Titling Set. Convenient for Close-ups, also. Composed of: stanchion, arm, baseplate, and case. Close-up Lens 330 with plastic case is also available.



TITLING SET

CANON AUTO PROJECTOR 8-Z



CANON CAMERA COMPANY, INC.

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CANON U.S. BRANCH

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CANON S.A. GENEVE

1 Rue de Hesse, Geneve, Switzerland.

CANON LATIN AMERICA

Apartado 7022, Via Espana 120, Panama, R.P.

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INSTRUCTION

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